State Library

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LIV—NO. 2,811. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1889. NEW SERIES—VOL. VI—NO. 332.

ANNUAL EXHIBIT OF CLAIMS

Audited and Allowed by Board of County Commissioners of Cumberland County, for the Year Ending December 1st, 1889.

OUTSIDE POOR.

Hester Raiford,	$ 12 00
Baalam Elliott,	12 00
Betsey Bailey,	12 00
Martha Hussey,	18 00
John Ochiltree,	12 00
Mary Council,	12 00
Thos. Jordan,	18 00
Wiley Elliott,	12 00
Clarky Jackson,	15 00
Jerutha Howard,	12 00
Rhoda Underwood,	12 00
Grace McLean,	12 00
Amanda Smith,	18 00
W. H. Jones,	18 00
Henry Smith,	15 00
Fannie Kelley,	12 00
Sallie Atkinson,	12 00
Nick Carver,	12 00
Helen Merritt,	15 00
Mrs. B. Johnson,	16 25
Mary Pope,	15 00
Eliza Powell,	15 00
J. H. Hayes,	18 00
Mary Powers,	13 50
Duncan Johnson and wife,	23 00
Hannah Elliott,	18 00
Mary McLeod,	18 00
H. Heathcock,	18 00
Christian Wilson,	18 00
Frank Bedsole,	18 00
Betty Jackson,	18 00
Eliza Jackson,	18 00
Allen Davis and wife,	36 00
Andrews children.	18 00
John McLeod,	17 50
Kitty Hall,	30 00
Wm. Bridgers and wife,	24 00
Mrs. James Jones,	2 00
D. H. West,	15 00
Mrs. S. Hudson,	24 00
Duncan Phillips,	12 00
A. F. Hall,	9 00
Alex. Blanton and wife,	30 00
Robt. Gee,	4 00
Sol. Howell,	12 00
Rebecca Mazingo,	9 00
Bella Williams,	9 00
Gray Faircloth,	26 00
John Ray,	18 00
Nancy Beall,	16 50
Wright McLeod,	1 00
Mary M. Faircloth,	1 00
Toby Smith,	1 00
Edmund Williams,	16 50
Sarah West,	1 50
Lizzie Wood,	11 00
Anthony Nott,	15 00
Elizabeth Powers,	10 00
Jeffrey Lutterloh,	9 00
James Murphy,	7 00
Allen Autry,	30 00
Alex. Starling,	20 00
J. Artis,	9 00
John A. Perry,	6 00
John E. Eason,	13 00
Henry Carter,	13 50
Mrs. Wright McLeod,	3 00
Julia Peterson,	10 50
Burrell Bailey,	9 00
Kenneth Stewart,	1 50
Arthur Horne,	10 00
Peggy Miller,	6 00
Henry Pickens,	12 00
Jane Beale,	4 00
Jesse Burnett and wife,	10 00
Hannah Neal,	4 00
Aquilla Murphy,	3 00
Nathan McPherson,	1 50
King Stephens,	6 00
J. R. Peoples,	9 00
Mary Robeson,	4 00
Mrs. J. R. Peoples,	1 50
Wright Haney,	4 50
James Turlington,	3 00
Archie McLemore,	3 00
Mrs. Duncan Phillips,	1 00
J. F. McLeod,	1 50
David Howell,	3 00
Elizabeth Johnson,	1 50
Elizabeth Arnett,	1 50
K. Lewald, supplies,	17 12
J. R. McNeill & Son, supplies,	9 00
J. R. McNeill & Son, "	11 00
W. H. Wade, "	2 50
H. R. Horne, "	12 57
Dr. J. A. Hodges, physician,	426 20
K. Lewald, supplies,	9 00
J. R. McNeill & Son, supplies,	7 00
A. Garrason, "	1 00
Wesley Monroe, "	3 50
Frank Thornton, "	46 88
Elvira McNeill, "	1 50
S. Sheetz & Son, "	3 00
J. R. McNeill & Son, "	5 50
J. R. McNeill & Son, "	9 50
J. R. McNeill & Son, "	7 00
M. Folb & Bro., "	2 50
Dr. J. R. Pearsall, services,	5 00
J. R. McNeill & Son, supplies,	13 00
S. F. Faircloth, "	1 50
Wiley Evans, "	1 00
A. Garrason, "	2 52
S. F. Faircloth, "	2 00
A. Garrason, "	3 00
J. R. McNeill & Son, "	8 50
H. R. Horne, "	8 70
A. Garrason, "	1 00
S. F. Faircloth, "	2 00
Dr. J. W. McNeill, "	10 00
J. R. McNeill & Son, "	12 50
Total,	$1,723 74

POOR HOUSE.

W. T. Sloan, Sup't, salary,	$ 74 45
Alex. Leslie, " "	242 28
W. J. Tolar, supplies,	4 75
Q. K. Nimocks, "	22 07
H. R. Horne, "	3 40
W. D. Gaster, "	3 00
M. Folb & Bro., "	32 14
W. G. Clark, "	25 02
J. R. Carter, "	5 25
W. G. Clark, "	25 00
McMillan Bros., "	9 40
McMillan Bros., "	39 26
Ben Bethune, "	1 00
H. R. Horne, "	2 65
W. G. Clark, "	28 27
W. D. Gaster, "	1 50
J. R. Carter, "	2 70
W. T. West, "	1 00
Walter Watson, "	66 52
A. Moore, "	10 80
W. G. Clark, "	29 00
McMillan Bros., "	9 56
J. D. McNeill, "	4 80
B. E. Sedberry, "	5 65
W. T. West, "	1 50
E. M. Johnson, conveying inmate,	25 55
D. A. McMillan, supplies,	33 50
John Manly, "	1 00
A. Moore, "	5 58
Lambeth & Lambeth, supplies,	1 00
J. K. Ray, "	1 00
W. T. West, "	1 00
Q. K. Nimocks, "	31 66
N. R. Blue, "	1 00
J. R. McNeill & Son, "	1 50
W. G. Clark, "	33 75
W. T. West, "	1 50
Q. K. Nimocks, "	1 75
A. Moore, "	12 65
H. R. Horne, "	1 85
Chas. Haigh, "	31 94
S. Sheetz & Son, "	2 50
Total,	$839 70

JAIL.

H. C. Fisher, prisoners,	$144 90
" " "	176 10
J. W. Johnson, supplies,	1 00
McMillan Bros., "	49 18
G. Rosenthal, "	52 79
S. Sheetz & Son, "	14 25
A. B. Williams, "	1 50
H. C. Fisher, prisoners,	198 60
" " "	86 40
F. W. Thornton, supplies,	47 48
Alex. McIver, "	1 84
H. C. Fisher, prisoners,	75 00
" " "	112 80
S. Sheetz & Son, supplies,	2 50
B. R. Huske & Co., "	17 34
McMillan Bros., "	35 17
H. C. Fisher, repairs,	54 40
" " prisoners,	150 60
" " "	97 50
A. B. Williams, supplies,	3 00
D. H. Ray, "	4 90
" " "	30 85
H. C. Fisher, prisoners,	115 50
" " "	156 60
H. R. Horne, supplies,	4 29
Chas. Haigh, "	2 08
H. C. Fisher, prisoners,	182 70
" " "	203 40
J. W. Johnson, supplies,	2 50
M. Folb & Bro., "	8 20
Total,	$2,033 37

COURT HOUSE.

A. Halliday, repairs,	$ 2 75
H. C. Fisher, supplies,	18 30
Harrell Bros, "	4 97
A. Halliday, repairs,	1 00
Wm. Mann, supplies,	27 40
A. J. Pemberton, supplies,	11 03
J. E. Garrett, "	15 50
H. C. Fisher, "	36 50
A. A. McKethan, Jr., supplies,	51 46
James Musselwhite, repairs,	5 20
D. G. McDuffie, supplies,	2 50
J. E. Garrett, printing,	8 75
J. A. Musselwhite, repairs,	3 00
Edwards & Broughton, binding,	6 50
H. L. Hall, freight,	6 00
J. E. Garrett, printing,	14 75
E. F. Brown, supplies,	1 75
C. G. Cain, freight,	2 35
Fay. Gas Co., gas,	4 20
W. N. Tillinghast, supplies,	2 10
S. Sheetz & Son, "	12 10
J. E. Garrett, binding,	13 00
E. B. Young, stationery,	88 45
Edwards & Broughton, supplies,	2 50
J. H. Benoy, repairs,	2 00
J. E. Garrett, supplies,	32 00
Total,	$376 06

COURTS.

C. G. Cain, dockets,	$ 18 00
D. H. Ray, supplies,	4 90
J. M. Martin, boarding jury,	12 00
N. R. Blue, juror,	11 35
Fayetteville Observer, printing,	10 00
H. C. Fisher, extra service,	150 00
C. G. Cain, dockets,	21 25
" " court costs,	6 95
" " dockets,	15 25
Total,	$249 70

COUNTY.

T. H. Sutton, Attorney,	$ 50 00
" " "	150 00
H. L. Hall, services,	17 19
W. B. Draughon, commissioner,	50 00
W. H. Elliot, "	51 40
A. J. Bethune, "	93 20
A. B. Williams, "	40 00
A. A. McKethan, Jr., "	42 00
H. L. Hall, clerk of board,	115 45
H. C. Fisher, " "	88 30
H. L. Hall, recording bonds,	18 00
Bryan Wright, services,	1 25
Z. W. Whitehead, printing,	3 50
" " "	6 50
" " "	25 00
H. L. Hall, clerk of board,	111 65
H. C. Fisher, fees,	6 00
G. H. Haigh, printing,	3 50
Total,	$872 94

BRIDGES—REPAIRS.

D. J. Gould,	$ 10 00
J. T. McCorquodale,	100 00
J. A. McArthur,	22 41
W. L. Williams,	56 04
T. C. Harris,	30 00
J. D. Johnson,	20 00
E. McNair,	11 00
T. C. Simmons,	99 00
J. H. Hall,	18 98
Rob't Simpson,	4 00
Alex. Hales,	1 00
B. B. Colvin,	1 00
J. C. Adams,	33 00
Henry Wood,	16 50
Jack Elliott,	8 00
J. D. Autry,	34 00
Rob't Dunn,	24 47
W. R. King,	6 90
Leonard Smith,	37 25
Jos. Ray,	66 00
Geo. D. Elliott,	38 00
Wm. J. Johnson,	6 00
G. S. King,	46 50
B. M. Smith,	25 00
W. H. McDonald,	18 73
H. Adams,	6 06
A. M. West,	
H. C. Carter,	
D. Smith,	
Sam Simmons,	
W. W. Autry,	
H. P. Davis,	
D. L. Beard,	
Wm. Horne,	
Alex. Murphy,	
I. W. Taylor,	
K. J. Rhodes,	
John Daughtrey,	
D. W. Pope,	
J. P. Thomson,	
F. P. Williston,	
D. Hogan,	
W. F. Campbell,	
J. Black, poll holder,	
J. C. Blue,	
W. A. West,	
J. McDuffie,	
N. B. Lindsay, poll holder,	
D. Strickland,	
J. K. Ray,	
J. H. Bishop,	
J. W. Hodges,	
Ed. Munroe,	
D. McN. Ray,	
Total,	$804 24

ROADS.

N. A. McArthur, repairs.	$ 5 75
Henry Clark, serving orders,	3 60
R. J. Parker, " "	1 20
A. H. Watson, supervisor,	3 90
J. H. Pridgeon, serving orders,	1 80
" " " "	1 20
R. J. Parker, " "	1 80
H. C. Fisher, " "	1 20
R. S. Talbot, " "	6 60
J. J. Pate, " "	3 00
Alex. Long, " "	10 80
B. B. Gillis,	3 00
Ed. Walker, services,	2 50
J. A. Gillis, serving orders,	7 20
R. S. Talbot, " "	2 40
Total,	$55 95

ASYLUM AND INSANE.

W. P. Boggs, insane,	$ 6 50
L. C. Straughan, fees,	2 00
H. C. Fisher, asylum,	25 30
do do	16 10
H. C. Fisher, asylum,	20 05
do do	31 40
do insane,	2 00
do asylum,	39 30
do do	40 40
do do	11 75
do do	11 35
	$206 15

INQUEST.

Dr. J. W. McNeill, coroner,	$7 10
do do	7 10
S. C. Godwin, juror,	1 50
J. E. Tilman, do	1 50
G. A. McDonald, do	1 50
J. J. Jackson, do	1 50
M. D. Denning, do	1 50
Rob't Maynor, do	1 50
J. J. Jackson, do	1 50
M. D. Denning, do	1 50
Rob't Maynor, do	1 50
G. A. McDonald, do	1 50
J. E. Tilman, do	1 50
S. C. Godwin, do	1 50
H. C. Fisher, special coroner,	7 40
H. J. Marsh, juror,	1 50
R. M. Nimocks, juror,	1 50
A. H. Slocomb, do	1 50
Q. K. Nimocks, do	1 50
J. M. Walker, do	1 50
Thos. Atkinson, do	1 50
Dr. J. W. McNeill, coroner,	8 00
D. G. McMillan, juror,	1 50
W. D. Gaster, do	1 50
M. V'B. Talley, do	1 50
T. O. Whaley, do	1 50
C. W. Elliot, do	1 50
J. M. Martin, do	1 50
Total,	$65 60

TAXES.

H. L. Hall, purchases,	$ 19 75
J. H. Smith, list-taker,	20 00
P. Hawley, do	18 00
E. M. Waddill, do	60 00
W. A. Tillinghast, do	20 00
John Smith, do	22 00
M. Hall, do	16 50
G. H. King, do	22 00
Jonathan Evans, do	22 00
H. M. Pate, do	16 00
J. A. McPherson, do	30 00
D. A. McDiarmid, do	18 00
R. W. Hardie, assessor,	8 00
Chas. Haigh do	4 00
B. R. Taylor, do	4 00
Henry L. Cook, assessor clerk,	1 00
H. L. Hall, tax books,	300 00
H. L. Hall, extra services,	25 00
A. A. McKethan, Jr., auditing com.,	57 50
C. L. Taylor, auditing com.,	57 50
Total,	$741 25

ELECTION.

J. H. Smith, registrar,	$ 7 23
D. K. McDuffie, "	8 59
D. B. Gillis, "	6 36
J. W. Cogdell. "	3 33
Geo. A. Robinson, registrar,	6 70
Alex. Pate, "	4 44
W. J. Ayer, "	7 20
John Smith, "	7 47
M. H. Bullard, "	3 69
W. D. Adams, "	4 00
A. McBaie, "	4 50
W. B. Ray, "	4 50
J. McP. Geddie, "	5 49
Jonathan Evans, Jr., "	8 00
G. H. King, "	7 71
W. J. Smith, "	5 19
D. N. McLean, "	67 74
Alex. Smith, judge,	3 00
Duncan McCraney, judge,	3 00
Eli Walden, "	1 50
M. McLeod, "	3 00
Jacob Blue, "	3 00
J. W. Goins, "	3 00
J. F. Sinclair, "	6 00
J. A. Gillis, clerk,	1 50
A. C. Munroe, "	1 50
J. C. McGugan, judge,	3 00
Lee McLauchlin, "	3 00
M. McInnis, "	3 00
J. A. Graham, "	1 50
C. H. Cogdell, Jr., "	3 00
Redin McDonald, "	3 00
E. P. Jessup "	4 50
J. Carter, "	1 50
Wm. Byrne, "	1 50
M. N. Munroe, "	1 50
Neill Clark, "	1 50
Martin Williams, "	3 00
Church Bernard, "	3 00
W. L. Nunnalee, "	4 50
James Pate, "	3 00
J. R. Smith, "	3 00
Joshua Evans, "	3 00
J. H. Benoy, "	3 00
Wm. Johnson, "	3 00
L. W. Levy, "	3 00
J. Miller, "	1 50
W. J. Buie, "	3 00
A. J. Brannon, "	3 00
J. T. Townsend, "	3 00
E. McNair, "	3 00
T. C. Simmons, "	3 00
J. H. Hall, "	6 00
Rob't Simpson, "	3 00
Alex. Hales, "	3 00
B. B. Colvin, "	4 50
J. C. Adams, "	3 00
Henry Wood, "	3 00
Jack Elliott, "	3 00
J. D. Autry, "	3 00
Rob't Dunn, "	1 50
W. R. King, "	1 50
Leonard Smith, "	4 50
Jos. Ray, "	3 00
Geo. D. Elliott, "	3 00
Wm. J. Johnson, "	3 00
G. S. King, "	3 00
B. M. Smith, "	3 00
W. H. McDonald, "	3 00
H. Adams, "	1 50
A. M. West, "	4 50
H. C. Carter, "	3 00
D. Smith, "	3 00
Sam Simmons, "	3 00
W. W. Autry, "	4 50
H. P. Davis, "	3 00
D. L. Beard, "	3 00
Wm. Horne, "	3 00
Alex. Murphy, "	1 50
I. W. Taylor, "	3 00
K. J. Rhodes, "	3 00
John Daughtrey, "	3 00
D. W. Pope, "	3 00
J. P. Thomson, "	3 00
F. P. Williston, "	3 00
D. Hogan, "	4 50
W. F. Campbell, "	1 50
J. Black, poll holder,	1 50
J. C. Blue, "	1 50
W. A. West, "	1 50
J. McDuffie, "	1 50
N. B. Lindsay, poll holder,	1 50
D. Strickland, "	1 50
J. K. Ray, "	1 50
J. H. Bishop, "	1 50
J. W. Hodges, "	1 50
Ed. Munroe, "	1 50
D. McN. Ray, "	1 50
D. G. McFadyen, "	1 50
H. B. Butler, "	1 50
Chas. Nunnalee, "	1 50
J. T. Tolar, "	1 50
H. M. Pate, "	1 50
Henry Nunnalee, "	1 50
J. B. Williams, "	1 50
J. B. Butler, "	1 50
C. Butler, "	1 50
Wesley Carroll, "	1 50
E. A. Poe, "	1 50
Thos. Sellars, "	1 50
J. L. Ayer, "	1 50
G. W. Russell, "	1 50
John Kivett, "	1 50
Alex. Butler, "	1 50
M. Biggs, "	1 50
C. Newberry, "	1 50
A. McLean, "	1 50
D. Matthews, "	1 50
T. J. Council, "	1 50
E. C. Jones, "	1 50
G. Hilliard, "	1 50
A. M. Hair, "	1 50
C. B. Creale, "	1 50
G. E. Buie, "	1 50
J. J. Jackson, "	1 50
J. S. Fisher, "	1 50
W. G. Adams, "	1 50
W. B. Moore, "	1 50
Geo. Williams, "	1 50
H. Royall, "	1 50
B. W. Smith, "	1 50
J. W. Wood, "	1 50
Thos. Draughon, "	1 50
Bill Jones, "	1 50
Frank Elliott, "	1 50
John Elliott, "	1 50
W. A. Tillinghast, "	1 50
W. Dunn, "	1 50
Rob't Elliott, "	1 50
E. L. Rhodes, "	1 50
J. A. Wade, "	1 50
Albert Gainey, "	1 50
A. R. Matthews, "	1 50
Isaac Strickland, "	1 50
Z. Taylor, "	1 50
C. F. Pope, "	1 50
C. C. McLellan, "	1 50
J. W. Johnson, "	1 50
W. G. Hall, "	1 50
S. W. Tillinghast, "	1 50
A. V. Maultsby, "	1 50
J. W. Atkinson, "	1 50
J. A. Vann, "	1 50
H. M. Depo, "	1 50
D. G. McMillan, "	1 50
J. H. Monaghan, "	1 50
Chas. Pearce, "	1 50
W. G. McCraney, "	1 50
A. A. Davis, clerk,	1 50
J. A. McDougald, "	1 50
A. McInnis, "	1 50
D. Shaw, Jr., "	1 50
A. A. Ray, "	1 50
D. J. Culbreth, "	1 50
Jno. Campbell, "	1 50
Wm. Munroe, "	1 50
L. W. Gibson, "	1 50
J. H. McPhail, "	1 50
T. M. Baldwin, "	1 50
P. Street, "	1 50
T. B. Newberry, "	1 50
G. W. Johnson, "	1 50
J. W. Denby, "	1 50
A. B. Brewington, "	1 50
R. McNeill, "	1 50
W. J. Utley, "	1 50
L. McDonald, "	1 50
W. R. Reagan, "	1 50
O. Johnson, "	1 50
W. M. Driver, "	1 50
W. M. Greenleaf, "	1 50
A. W. Robbins, "	1 50
D. J. Smith, "	1 50
H. J. Bullard, "	1 50
Vance Hair, "	1 50
P. P. Hall, "	1 50
J. J. Bullard, "	1 50
Henry Melvin, "	1 50
P. W. Smith, "	1 50
D. E. Beard, "	1 50
B. B. Adams, "	1 50
A. M. McBryde, "	1 50
D. R. McNeill, "	1 50
Jos. J. Sawyer, "	1 50
W. S. Hair, "	1 50
D. S. Everett, "	1 50
F. C. Yarborough, "	1 50
R. L. Horne, "	1 50
G. A. McDonald, "	1 50
Clarence Holmes, "	1 50
P. Hawley, "	1 50
F. D. Daughtery, "	1 50
W. O. Lockamy, "	1 50
W. L. Hawley, "	1 50
J. W. Dodd, "	1 50
Chas. Glover, "	1 50
S. H. Strange, "	1 50
J. E. Hawley, "	1 50
J. M. Woodward, "	1 50
F. Myrover, "	1 50
J. A. McLauchlin, "	1 50
J. C. Vann, "	1 50
Joseph Barnes, "	1 50
E. L. Pemberton, "	1 50
G. A. Burns, "	1 50
Jack O'Brien, "	1 50
W. N. Read, "	1 50
Addison Currie, "	1 50
W. D. Gaster, "	1 50
J. D. Cook, "	1 50
W. J. McDonald, "	1 50
E. J. Lilly, Jr., "	1 50
Geo. O'Hanlon, "	1 50
H. E. Sheetz, "	1 50
A. G. Harrell, "	1 50
J. F. Davis, "	1 50
G. H. Hall, "	1 50
J. F. Byrne, "	1 50
S. Jones, "	1 50
W. M. Harris, "	1 50
W. H. Willoughby, "	1 50
W. H. Marsh, "	1 50
A. J. Buliard, lumber,	6 50
H. L. Hall, postage,	1 32
Sam Simmons, services,	1 50
Sutton & Henzi, supplies,	9 12
Total,	$605 08

INSOLVENT ACCOUNT.

C. G. Cain, fees,	$ 90 18
Neill McQueen, "	6 00
H. C. Fisher, "	27 48
James C. Poe, costs,	50
E. P. Powers, "	80
J. T. Tolar "	1 35
L. C. Straughan, "	3 15
O. A. Robbins, "	1 95
D. K. McDuffie, "	1 00
A. D. McNeill, "	1 15
Jos. Ray, "	75
C. D. Nixon, "	1 25
C. P. Overby, "	60
D. Shaw, "	60
W. S. Cook, "	6 40
G. A. Douglas, Co. constable,	2 15
Henry Clark, "	1 33
Julius McLeod, "	50
K. D. Harmon, "	95
G. S. King, "	95
T. H. Brock, "	50
Blackman Parker, "	80
W. D. Adams, "	80
W. H. Flowers, marshal,	5 20
Frank McNeill, solicitor,	25 50
James Phillips, tickets,	2 10
J. Garrason, "	2 65
E. M. Waddill, "	4 65
E. J. Baxley, "	3 20
Isaac Melvin, "	2 65
Junius Byrnes, "	2 65
Peyton Devane, "	3 00
Wm. Alderman, "	2 60
Allen Bradshaw, "	1 00
M. Melvin, "	3 10
O. Bradshaw, "	1 00
Alex. Pate, "	4 58
H. M. Pate, "	3 05
Allen Johnson, "	1 60
Haywood Tew, "	4 00
Alex. Arnett, "	1 40
Jas. Godwin, "	1 90
R. S. Simmons, "	60
Geo. King, "	1 05
E. M. Waddill, "	7 75
W. H. Flowers, "	4 15
R. J. McPhail, "	1 60
James Mason, "	1 85
D. McD. Grady, "	1 05
Jack O'Brien, "	1 55
J. W. Faircloth, tickets,	1 55
W. H. Flowers, do	1 55
John Henderson, do	1 05
Annie New, do	1 05
A. E. Bramble, do	1 05
G. Newberry, do	1 05
C. Sessoms, do	1 05
Henry New, do	1 05
N. Ingram, do	1 55
W. J. Ayer, do	1 55
Phillis McNeill, do	1 85
H. C. Fisher, summoning jurors,	21 20
C. G. Cain, fees,	91 85
H. C. Fisher, fees,	28 25
H. C. Fisher, summoning jurors,	15 80
Neill McQueen, fees,	3 98
K. M. C. Williamson, fees,	2 20
John Smith, do	70
D. J. L. McIntyre, do	85
Duncan Shaw, do	3 25
C. P. Overby, do	60
J. W. McNeill, do	2 85
L. C. Straughan, do	2 35
M. McLeod, do	1 55
J. C. Blocker, do	50
E. P. Powers, do	78
J. C. Poe, do	2 00
J. B. Bryant, do	1 37
J. M. Spell, do	30
W. S. Cook, do	3 15
J. E. Sanders, do	32
A. A. Johnson, do	1 10
W. H. Flowers, do	5 70
E. W. Musselwhite, do	1 25
W. F. Collins, do	75
S. G. Ayer, do	3 05
D. B. Maynard, do	95
R. J. Baker, do	95
J. H. Pridgeon, do	1 25
Frank McNeill, do	20 00
Daniel West, tickets,	1 63
W. F. Holmes, do	90
James Brown, do	1 62
W. D. McMillan, do	1 75
M. C. Ray, do	2 30
Edy Brown, do	1 15
A. McIver, do	1 55
R. W. Leary, do	1 20
Mall Love, do	2 65
Casey McLean, do	2 65
G. W. Graham, do	2 50
Wm. Love, do	2 65
G. H. Muse, do	2 85
W. J. Moody, do	2 65
Geo. Avent, do	4 60
Lester Williams, do	2 30
Wm. Byrne, do	1 85
Olive Fisher, do	4 60
W. R. Johnson, do	1 65
S. P. Jordan, do	1 65
J. R. Matthews, do	1 72
D. Matthews, do	1 73
B. F. Maultsby, do	1 05
Wiley Tew, do	1 57
A. McLellan, do	3 13
W. J. Pope, do	3 15
Amos Johnson, do	1 05
Eliza Johnson, do	1 05
Sarah M. McKay, do	1 05
James Wright, do	2 60
Neill Smith, do	2 65
Jack Ray, do	2 60
J. S. Ratley, do	1 10
J. E. Davis, do	2 40
A. J. Davis, do	2 20
S. E. Turner, do	5 90
Annie Elliot, do	3 25
C. G. Cain, fees,	91 55
H. C. Fisher, do	11 30
H. C. Fisher, summoning jurors,	19 80
Neill McQueen, fees,	2 05
H. McEachern, do	50
J. M. Spell do	30
D. Shaw, do	50
S. A. Baldwin, do	50
E. P. Powers, do	1 25
J. C. Poe, do	1 60
M. McLeod, do	1 60
L. C. Straughan, do	1 65
C. D. Nixon, do	1 12
K. M. C. Williamson, do	1 35
W. H. Flowers, do	6 90
M. C. McNeill, do	4 75
A. Long, do	80
Frank McNeill, do	25 00
Lizzie Bell, tickets,	1 60
W. G. Adams, do	1 95
Chas. Reardon, do	1 95
Tom Sinclair, do	2 65
Geo. Newby, do	2 55
Frank Dixon, do	2 55
Geo. Moore, do	2 55
Noah Clark, do	2 55
W. R. Johnson, do	1 80
W. S. Rackley, do	1 70
A. H. Slocomb, do	55
J. P. Rackley, do	1 70
G. L. McKay, do	2 17
Henry Swinson, do	2 05
H. H. Bolton, do	2 80
R. A. White, do	2 35
Hattie White, do	2 35
W. J. McPhail, do	1 55
Calvin Atwood, do	1 05
Gus Newberry, do	1 60
Kitty Sessoms, do	1 05
G. A. New, do	2 10
Henry New, do	1 05
C. P. Martin, do	1 30
W. M. Martin, do	1 30
Louis Pelican, do	1 30
Wm. Ellis, do	1 25
O. Evans, do	70
Rob't Reddin, do	1 30
C. G. Cain, fees,	76 05
H. C. Fisher, do	40 80
Neill McQueen, do	4 30
C. McArtan, do	75
C. P. Overby, do	2 80
J. C. Poe, do	3 35
L. C. Straughan, do	4 70
K. M. C. Williamson, do	70
P. Hawley, do	55
Z. Taylor, do	80
W. H. Flowers, do	77
R. S. Talbot, do	4 20
R. J. Baker, do	1 70
— — Lilly, do	3 15
— — Bray, do	1 30
Frank McNeill, do	3 00
A. D. Royal, tickets,	17 50
J. D. Geddie, do	1 27
Ras Maxwell, do	4 00
W. H. Elliott, do	4 30
John Elliott, do	85
J. A. C. Perry, do	85
J. A. Currie, do	75
Minerva Buie, do	70
Winnie, Turner, do	1 30
Nannie Biggs, do	3 40
Lucilla Ray, do	3 40
B. F. Maultsby, do	85
Aquilla Byrd, do	1 55
D. P. Williams, do	1 55
B. F. Maultsby, do	1 55
Needham Ingram, tickets,	1 55
Sandy Turner, do	2 30
James Bailey, do	2 30
Isaac Turner, do	2 30
Metta Halliday, do	1 05
Alex. Halliday, do	1 05
W. M. Lockamy, do	90
Henry Young, do	2 60
Millie Maultsby, do	1 05
B. F. Maultsby, do	1 05
H. B. McNeill, do	2 00
H. H. Bolton, do	1 75
J. C. Poe, do	1 05
Thos. Geddie, do	1 35
W. G. Johnson, do	3 85
Z. Taylor, do	3 90
W. R. Pope, do	3 50
H. Monds, do	3 90
L. W. Taylor, do	3 35
T. S. Lutterloh, do	1 05
James Strander, do	1 05
Dallas Austin, do

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

A Long and Eventful Career in Business, War and Politics.

FOUR SCORE YEARS AND MORE.

The Two Kentucky Boys, Lincoln and Davis—On the Northern Frontier—A Cotton Planter—Enters Congress—The Mexican War—President of the Southern Confederacy—Imprisonment, Release and Old Age.

More than eighty years ago two Kentucky boys, born in widely different social spheres, entered upon still more widely diverse careers: Abraham Lincoln, in Hardin (now Larue) county, and Jefferson Davis, in Christian (now Todd) county; Lincoln born February 12, 1809, and Davis on the 3d of June preceding.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.
[From a war time portrait.]

No dark sibyl hailed them at their birth as the coming exponents of an awful struggle. No prophet would have dared predict in the then obscurity of their prominence that the rugged Lincoln was soon to fall, while the defeated, an invalid during a third of his life, would survive his great antagonist for a quarter of a century, outliving all the actors of his age in the great struggle, yet such was to be the irony of fate. History presents many paradoxes, but none greater than this: that the victor should fall in the very hour of victory and the defeated live till almost every trace of the conflict had vanished, to die of mere old age.

The ancestors of Jefferson Davis were of pure English stock, but so long resident in America that the type had become thoroughly southern American. On both sides they served in the war for American independence, his father, Samuel Davis, winning some distinction in the mounted troops of Georgia. Of his two sons, Jefferson early became a soldier, while Joseph, a man of talent, scarcely, if at all, inferior, gained a local success as a lawyer and planter in Mississippi. The brothers were notably affectionate in childhood, and remained through life devoted to each other.

Soon after the birth of Jefferson, Samuel Davis removed to Mississippi, locating near Woodville, in Wilkinson county. The sons there acquired an unusually good English education for the time, and at an early age Jefferson entered Transylvania college, Kentucky. In 1824, however, President Monroe appointed him a cadet at West Point, whence he was graduated in 1828, at the early age of 20. He had stood high in his class, and at once entered on active duty, though for some time commissioned only as a brevet second lieutenant. Promotion was very slow in those peaceful times, but he soon won his full commission, and in the next three years demonstrated his organizing capacity, both as infantry and staff officer on the northwestern frontier.

The year 1831 brought a surprise and many promotions. Black Hawk entered on his famous campaign, and Jefferson Davis was at once given an active and responsible position to muster in and organize the new recruits. There has long been a tradition that in this capacity he mustered in the company of Illinois volunteers from New Salem and vicinity commanded by Capt. Abraham Lincoln, but there is no record of it.

CAMPAIGNS AGAINST THE INDIANS.

Early in 1833 Lieut. Davis was transferred from his place in Company B, First United States infantry, and in recognition of his services in the Black Hawk war was promoted to a first lieutenancy in the First United States dragoons, of which command he was soon made adjutant. In this position he made a very brilliant record, not only as an organizer and efficient administrator in garrison life, but in several active campaigns against the Comanches, Pawnees and other Indians. And it is at this stage of his career that active, one might say acrid, criticism first concerns itself with Jefferson Davis. Those writers who persist in attributing the downfall of the Southern Confederacy to President Davis allege that thus early he exhibited the same faults and virtues which marked his administration in greater and greater degree with each successive increase of rank and power. The greatest fault alleged, perhaps, is unreasonable attachment to a few friends and corresponding prejudice against other persons.

It was while in this service that Lieut. Davis wooed and won a daughter of the eminent general and president, Zachary Taylor. Her father was in command of Fort Crawford, near Prairie Du Chien, and his daughter, a beautiful and refined young lady, was the center of attraction among the subordinate officers. Innumerable are the romantic stories of their rivalries, the final success of Lieut. Davis, the bitter opposition of the "stern parent" and old Indian fighter, and the final departure by night of the young couple to be married by a priest on the western bank of the Mississippi. Let the young and romantic continue to read and believe. Suffice it that the father remained obdurate for some time, and was not completely reconciled to his son-in-law till the latter lay wounded in his tent after the battle of Buena Vista. There are as many accounts of what was said there as of the battle of Shiloh. Gen. Taylor's words appear to have been these, or very near them:

"Colonel, you have saved the day—God bless you! When Dolly would have you, she was a better judge of a man than I was."

JEFFERSON DAVIS' BIRTHPLACE.

EIGHT YEARS A PLANTER.

June 30, 1835, Lieut. Davis resigned his commission and located in Mississippi, where he lived for eight years the quiet life of a cotton planter. Then came a "crisis;" the annexation of Texas may be taken as the first issue over which distinctively northern and southern parties confronted each other. In 1843 Lieut. Davis took an active and most effective part in the state campaign and in 1844 he was one of the Democratic electors for Mississippi. In 1845 he was elected a representative in congress, and in December of that year took his seat in the house. It was called then a "stormy session," but in retrospect after the long session of 1849-'50, it was thought mild.

Mr. Davis took an active part in the discussions on the tariff, the Oregon boundary issue, the Mexican imbroglio, and the slavery question so far as it came up, but his speeches at that time indicate a position far more moderate than was afterwards attributed to him. It is of no great consequence now, but worth noting as curious matter of history, that in the heated discussions regarding Texas the threats of disunion came largely from the extreme northern men, while the most eloquent eulogies upon the union came from the south. In a speech on the Oregon question, Feb. 6, 1846, Mr. Davis said:

"From sire to son has descended the love of union in our hearts, as in our history are mingled the names of Concord and Camden, of Yorktown and Saratoga, of Moultrie and Plattsburg, of Chippewa and Erie, of New Orleans and Bunker Hill. Grouped together they form a monument to the common glory of our common country, and where is the southern man who would wish that that monument were less by one of the northern names that constitute the mass?"

COL. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

His Heroic and Successful Action at Buena Vista.

While Mr. Davis was active in congress in July, the First regiment of Mississippi volunteers enrolled for the Mexican war elected him their colonel. He resigned at once, over took his regiment at New Orleans, organized and drilled it to a high state of efficiency, and early in September was on the Rio Grande, in the army of his father-in-law, Gen. Zachary Taylor. A few days later he bore a conspicuous part in the siege and storming of Monterey, and, as commissioner, aided in drawing up the terms of capitulation.

Five months of comparative quiet followed, and then came the crowning glory of his military career, the achievement of which more than all else, fixed him firmly in the affections of the southern people, aided him effectively at each turning point in his subsequent career, made him secretary of war and finally president of the Southern Confederacy. This was his gallantry, coolness in danger and soldierly skill at the battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 23, 1847.

In July, 1846, Mr. Davis was in congress, in September he was leading his regiment against Monterey; in February, 1847, he was at Buena Vista, and July of the same year found him again a peaceful planter, the regiment's term of service having expired. In August, 1847, the governor of Mississippi appointed him a United States senator to fill a vacancy; the legislature in 1848 re-elected him to complete the term, and in 1850 re-elected him for a full term. The ever memorable congress of 1849-'51, at its long session had adopted the noted "compromise measure," but fully satisfied neither party.

MEMMINGER MALLORY BENJAMIN WALKER STEPHENS REAGAN TOOMBS
CONFEDERATE CABINET AND VICE PRESIDENT.

The result was the famous Foote-Davis gubernatorial campaign of 1851. The "Union" party, as it was called, carried the state by 7,500 majority on the convention question, but Mr. Foote's majority for governor was but 999—a remarkable proof of the popularity of Col. Davis. He had resigned his seat in the senate, and now remained in retirement till 1852, when he canvassed several states for the Democratic candidates.

WAR SECRETARY DAVIS.

His Able Administration of the War Department.

March 4, 1853, President Franklin Pierce named Col. Jefferson Davis as secretary of war. That of Pierce was a strong cabinet, and secretary Davis was certainly among the strongest men in it. Men of all parties agree that his administration of the war department was marked by ability and energy, and many old officers testify that of all secretaries in their time Col. Davis was (save for his quarrel with Gen. Scott) most popular with the army. He reorganized almost the entire service, drafted a new code of army regulations, introduced the light infantry rifle system of tactics, tried the experiment of camels for transportation on the southwestern deserts, added four regiments to the regular army, and improved the entire system of sea coast defenses. He also had the boundaries between Mexico and the United States fixed accurately, and secured the complete survey and almost the adoption of the southern route for a Pacific railroad. He sent Capt. George B. McClellan and two other officers to the Crimea to study the military tactics of the armies there (in 1854-'55), and was so pleased with their report that he retained warm personal feelings for them even through the civil war.

With the events of President Pierce's administration congress and the country may be said to have entered in full course upon the proceedings which led to the civil war. It is not to be expected that any American could at this time take a dispassionate and philosophical view of that part of history. All that remains then is to recite the principal events and quote briefly the matured judgment of friends and foes.

At his retirement from the cabinet in March, 1857, the legislature of Mississippi had elected Mr. Davis as United States senator for the term to close March 4, 1863. He plunged at once into the heated debates of the time, maintaining the rather extreme southern view, and with an ability and courtesy which elicited warm praise even from his foes. The editor of Harper's Weekly has this sketch of him in 1858:

"In the north, Col. Davis is regarded somewhat unjustly, perhaps—as a type of the southern fire eater. Many persons who have never seen him fancy him quarrelsome, petulant, hot headed, turbulent. His appearance in the senate does not justify these views. A prim smooth looking man, with a precise manner stiff soldierly carriage, and cold expression his head fuller, seemingly, of statistics and hard, dry principles than anything else; his voice cool and firm, without tremor or excitement; he is the last person a spectator would pick out as 'The fire eater.' In his own country he is necessarily beloved, chiefly from his kindness of gentle disposition. He is a man of whom Mississippi may well be proud."

He also took an active part in opposing the French spoliation bill and advocating the southern route for the Pacific railroad. He led the so-called "Lecompton party" in congress in opposition to Senator Douglas, and in debate with the latter propounded the once celebrated queries and propositions which drew from the Illinois senator his famous theory as to the right of a territorial legislature to exist "unfriendly legislation" against slavery, and he wrote in Harper's Magazine, which set forth the creed of the "Douglas Democrats." The breach was now complete.

Meanwhile, in the summer of 1858, he made a tour for health and pleasure through the eastern states, delivering several addresses, in which the warmest attachment to the union was avowed—always, however, with a proviso, expressed or implied, that aggressions upon the south would certainly be met with resistance. Some of these addresses have a strange sound now. In a letter acknowledging an invitation to join in a Boston celebration of the birthday of Daniel Webster, in January, 1859, he wrote:

"I send you my cordial greetings to the friends of the constitution, and ask to be enrolled among those whose mission is, by fraternity and good faith to every constitutional obligation, to insure that, from the Aroostook to San Diego, from Key West to Puget sound, the grand arch of our political temple shall stand unshaken."

DID WAR BEGIN IN 1859?

An event was at hand, however, which was to precipitate the conflict—namely, the enterprise of John Brown. A million southern men and women, who had laughed at the idea of danger from "northern aggression," were suddenly converted, saying, as one of them expressed it, "We can no longer live in peace with the north; our cities have become our enemies, and we must seek release from the connection while we can do so with safety." The feelings of Jefferson Davis for the next fifteen months may be gathered from the following letter, written at the close of the discussion to his long time friend, ex-President Pierce:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20, 1861.

MY DEAR FRIEND—I have often and sadly turned my thoughts to you during the troublous times through which we have been passing, and now I come to the hard task of announcing to you that the hour is at hand which closes my connection with the United States, for the independence and union of which my father toiled and in the service of which I have sought to emulate the example he set for my guidance. Mississippi, not as a matter of choice, but of necessity, has resolved to enter on the trial of secession. Those who have driven her to this alternative threaten to deprive her of the right to require that her government shall rest on the consent of the governed, to substitute force for domestic support, to reduce a state to the condition from which the colony rose. In the attempt to avoid the issue which has been joined by the dominant party, the present administration has complicated and precipitated the question. Even now, if the duty "to preserve the public property" was rationally regarded, the probable collision at Charleston would be avoided. Security far better than any which the Federal troops can give might be obtained in consideration of the little garrison of Fort Sumter. If the disavowal of any purpose to coerce South Carolina be sincere, the possession of a work to command the harbor is worse than useless.

When Lincoln comes in he will have but to continue in the path of his predecessor to inaugurate a civil war, and leave a self-disant Democratic administration responsible for the act. Gen. Cushing was here last week, and when he parted it seemed like taking a last leave of a brother.

I leave immediately for Mississippi, and know not what may devolve upon me after my return. Civil war has only horror for me, but whatever circumstances may demand shall be met as a duty, and I trust be so discharged that you will not be ashamed of our former connection or cease to be my friend.

Mrs. Davis joins me in kind remembrance to Mrs. Pierce, and the expression of the hope that we may yet have you both at our country home. Do me the favor to write to me often. Address Hurricane P. O., Warren county, Miss.

May God bless you, is ever the prayer of your friend, JEFF'N DAVIS.

President F. Pierce.

In that fifteen months events had moved rapidly towards the dread culmination. In the first Democratic convention, of 1860, Mr. Davis received some votes, Benjamin F. Butler voting for him at times. In the subsequent election the "two northern candidates," as Mr. Blaine styles them, received all the votes of the northern states save a mere handful, less than 100,000, while Breckinridge and Bell received the almost solid vote of the southern states. "In truth, as well as in appearance," adds Mr. Blaine, "it was a sectional contest, in which the north supported northern candidates and the south southern candidates." "Disunion was already completed in the hearts of the people," says Tourgee, "the sections simply fell apart because there was no cohesion." These opinions of philosophic observers long after the struggle, have their value.

THE CONFEDERACY FORMED.

Jefferson Davis Sees Washington for the Last Time.

South Carolina led off in secession; Mississippi soon followed, and five more states. It is idle to recount the futile attempts at compromise. Senator Davis was named one of the committee of thirteen in the senate, but asked to be excused on the ground that propositions for compromise at such a time ought to come from northern men, and men whose party standing was a guarantee of good faith—a position highly praised in the north at the time. A little later he consented to assist, saying:

THE WHITE HOUSE OF THE CONFEDERACY.

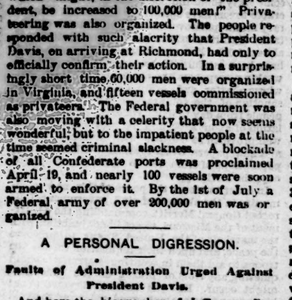
"If, in the opinion of others, it be possible for me to do anything for the public good, the last moment while I stand here is at the command of the senate. If I could see any means by which I could avert the catastrophe of a struggle between the sections of the union, my past life, I hope, gives evidence of the readiness with which I would make the effort. If there be any sacrifice which I could offer on the altar of my country to heal all the evils, present or prospective, no man has the right to doubt my readiness to do it."

With only two or three exceptions the departure of southern statesmen as their states seceded was singularly calm and dignified. On the 21st of January, 1861, the senators from Florida, Alabama and Mississippi withdrew. Mr. Blaine praises the manner of Senator Davis, adding: "No man gave up more than Mr. Davis in joining the revolt against the Union. In his farewell address to the senate there was a tone of moderation and dignity not unmixed with regretful and tender emotions."

Before Senator Davis could reach home Mississippi had appointed him commander in chief of all her forces, with the rank of major general. On the 4th of February, 1861, delegates from several states convened in Montgomery, Ala., and soon adopted a constitution for the Confederate states. On the 9th the convention unanimously elected Jefferson Davis president. Alexander H. Stephens was named for vice president and inaugurated at once. On the 16th Mr. Davis arrived; on the 18th he was inaugurated.

THE CONFEDERATE CABINET.

He named for his cabinet: Robert Toombs of Georgia, secretary of state, Leroy Pope Walker, of Alabama, secretary of war, Charles G. Memminger, of South Carolina, secretary of the treasury, Stephen R. Mallory, of Florida, secretary of the navy, Judah P. Benjamin, attorney general, and John H. Reagan, of Texas, postmaster general. In the divisions which soon arose, Messrs. Toombs, Walker and Memminger retired, the others remained in the cabinet to the last. Mr. Benjamin was popularly credited with being the "ruling spirit." He was among the last to leave Richmond and to part with President Davis, he escaped arrest and imprisonment by flight to London, where he became a British subject, and soon entered on a career at the bar so brilliant and successful that it caused his American failures to be almost forgotten.



DAVIS IN PRISON.

The inaugural address of President Davis was read with breathless interest in every part of the country, as, in the prevalent ignorance and confusion, men sought in it the indications of peace or war. But it was not in the power of any man, however wise, at that time to give assurances. The most significant passage in it, perhaps, was this:

"We have entered upon a career of independence, and it must be inflexibly pursued. Through many years of controversy with our late associates of the northern states we have vainly endeavored to secure tranquility, and obtain respect for the rights to which we are entitled. As a necessity, not of choice, we have resorted to the remedy of separation, and henceforth our energies must be directed to the conduct of our own affairs, and the perpetuity of the Confederacy which we have formed.

Commissioners were sent to Washington and fruitless negotiations conducted. Between the inauguration and the 1st of April public opinion in both sections turned to the contemplation of war. In vain did President Lincoln proclaim that he "certainly had no desire and believed he had no authority to interfere with slavery." In vain did President Davis reiterate that he longed to avoid the effusion of blood. On the 12th of April, 1861, the war began with the attack on Fort Sumter.

"The uprising of the north"—that most marvelous of all recent popular phenomena—followed at once. The uprising of the south was scarcely, if at all, less prompt and unanimous, save in the northern tier of states. Virginia seceded April 17. Tennessee and Arkansas followed May 6, and on May 20 North Carolina completed the list of eleven Confederate states. May 30 the Confederate government was transferred to Richmond, and President Davis followed in a few days. His journey was a continued ovation, his speeches were chiefly exhortations to unity and courage, with brief arguments which were merely variations of the clause in his first message to congress, April 29, viz., "All we ask is to be let alone—that those who never held power over us shall not attempt our subjugation by arms. This we will, we must, resist to the direst extremity."

At Montgomery the congress had already provided for "a vigorous prosecution of the war"—that is, for a loan of $50,000,000 at 8 per cent., in addition to a previous loan of $15,000,000, and the creation of an army which "might, in the discretion of the president, be increased to 100,000 men!" Privateering was also organized. The people responded with such alacrity that President Davis, on arriving at Richmond, had only to officially confirm their action. In a surprisingly short time 60,000 men were organized in Virginia, and fifteen vessels commissioned as privateers. The Federal government was also moving with a celerity that now seems wonderful; but to the impatient people at the time seemed criminal slackness. A blockade of all Confederate ports was proclaimed April 19, and nearly 100 vessels were soon armed to enforce it. By the 1st of July a Federal army of over 200,000 men was organized.

A PERSONAL DIGRESSION.

Faults of Administration Urged Against President Davis.

And here the biographer of Jefferson Davis is compelled to take notice of a controversy which went on in a quiet way during the war and more openly afterwards, till it reached a furious climax, and is still waged with much bitterness. Without indorsing the harsh philippics of Edwin Pollard and Gen. Thomas Jordan, or even the milder criticisms of Gens. Johnston and Beauregard, Federal and Confederate may now agree that President Davis made two serious—should one say fatal?—mistakes: the one was common to him and nearly all the leaders on both sides, the other peculiarly his own. It was a manifestation of that spirit which is often praised as the quality of "always sticking to one's friends"—a very amiable quality indeed in a private man, but one which in a commander-in-chief in time of war may be a criminal folly. A most unhappy instance is thus set forth by Gen. Thomas Jordan, chief of staff to Gen. Beauregard:

"Mr. Davis had been at West Point, and subsequently served for several years in the dragoons at a frontier post with a Lieut. Northrop, to whom he became attached. The latter was disabled by an accident, went to his home and turned parish doctor. Mr. Davis became in time a politician. Lieut. Northrop grew so eccentric and full of mental crotchets as to be generally regarded in Charleston as of unsound intellect and unfit for the management of his own small affairs. He had not served long enough in the army to acquire familiarity with military administration, neither had his avocation in Charleston brought him in relation with men engaged in large commercial affairs. This man, with whom Davis had no personal association since they were cavalry lieutenants together on the Indian frontier, he did not hesitate to make his chief of subsistence, nor scruple to intrust with the organization and administration of a bureau upon which the very existence of the Confederate armies must depend, and for the labors of which it is apparent the soundest practical order of intellect was essential."

It would be easy to find Confederates of high rank and approved judgment in military affairs who still look upon this appointment and two others as the main causes of the downfall of the Confederacy.

WHO FORESAW A LONG WAR!

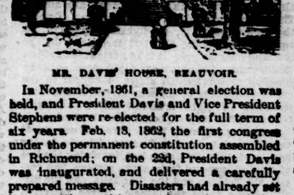
As to the other charge so persistently urged, that Mr. Davis was "not able to comprehend the proportions of the struggle impending," the obvious answer is, Who was? A few, a very few, thoughtful men in the north, who drew their conclusions largely from history, predicted a long and bitter struggle; in the south it is exceedingly doubtful if there were fifty men who believed the contest would outlast a year. If there was one who, from the beginning, anticipated a four years' war, he succeeded admirably in concealing his views. That President Davis, his cabinet and all his advisers shared the current delusion that the war would be short and its theatre confined principally to the coast and the border between the two sections, is certain. Such belief was the parent of many errors.

In the first place, it was estimated that the south had almost arms enough, and the first order sent to Europe was for but 10,000 Enfield rifles! Before the blockade could be made effective it was urged that the Confederate government should take the cotton and tobacco, of which a large stock was still on hand, issue bonds to pay the owners, export the stuff to Europe, and make it the basis of a fund to draw upon. The owners generally were willing, and the effect would have been tremendous. At the same time a considerable amount of foreign exchange in the banks was offered to the government on favorable terms. Both propositions were rejected or ignored, and the golden opportunity soon passed, never to return. It should be noted also that the legislation of the provisional congress, and of the first session of the regular congress at Richmond, shows the same lack of perception as to the greatness of the impending struggle.

On the Federal side of the line much of the froth and nonsense about "a short war" was swept away by the battle of Bull Run, the rest was done for at Shiloh. After the latter thoughtful men both north and south made up their minds that the issue was to be tenaciously fought to a close. The north erred often in expecting great and decisive victories; the south quite as often in expecting foreign interference or a division in the north. True, Mr. Benjamin at Richmond continued to promise "pacification in ninety days" long after Mr. Seward at Washington had ceased to do so, but he found few echoes.

AN APPALLING DIFFICULTY.

The victory of Bull Run produced great exultation in the south, but appears to have had a decidedly sobering effect upon President Davis and cabinet. It may now be considered proved that he was in for aggressive action immediately after that battle, but yielded to the adverse opinions of Johnston and Beauregard, and thereafter, with rare exceptions, insisted upon a defensive policy. During the long period of inaction which followed he embraced every opportunity to declare his earnest desire for peace. He even excited criticism by suggesting conciliatory measures; for many months all his utterances were amplifications of that passage in his first regular message. "The moment that this pretense of our subjugation is abandoned, the sword will drop from our grasp and we shall be ready to enter into treaties of amity and friendship."



MR. DAVIS' HOUSE, BEAUVOIR.

In November, 1861, a general election was held, and President Davis and Vice President Stephens were re-elected for the full term of six years. Feb. 18, 1862, the first congress under the permanent constitution assembled in Richmond; on the 22d, President Davis was inaugurated, and delivered a carefully prepared message. Disasters had already set in, to continue with scarcely an intermission for three months. Before President Davis was this ominous situation: In all the Confederate states there were not quite 6,000,000 white people, among whom the per cent. of men capable of bearing arms was surprisingly small. In the Federal or "adhering states," excluding all the doubtful and disputed strip, were at least 18,000,000 white people, among whom the per cent. of adult males was phenomenally, one might say unnaturally, large.

By the census of 1860 the south contained about 300,000 more women than men, the north about 400,000 more men than women; the north could send into the field 600,000 men and still have at home a percentage of men equal to that of the south in peace. Of the enormous immigration of 1845-'61, consisting largely of young and strong men, only 3 per cent. had located in the south. This explains the paradox that such states as Kansas and Nevada sent a larger per cent. of their total population into the field than any state of the south, and yet had many more men left at home than older states ever have during the longest peace. The disparity in wealth was far greater—by some estimates four times as great. Without accepting so strong a statement it may yet be admitted that the Federals were three times as numerous and eight times as rich as the Confederates.

"THE LOST CAUSE."

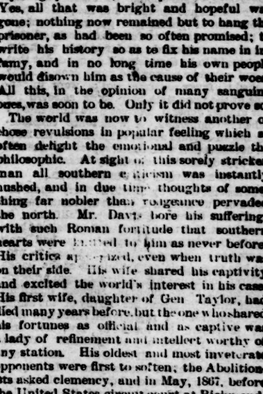
The Confederacy Overthrown—Twenty-five Years in Peace.

Nevertheless hope and confidence were strong. President Davis' first state papers showed great ability, and he assented, somewhat reluctantly, to a conscription law, which was among the first acts passed by the congress. It excited much opposition, of course, and a little later the habeas corpus was suspended in a district ten miles around Richmond, and a military police organized under Gen. Winder, which continued during the remainder of the war. The summer closed favorably to the Confederates though they regained little or none of the ground lost in the spring; and in December President Davis made a tour of the western camps, from which he returned greatly encouraged. In April, 1863, he issued a rather exulting address to the people, but the claims in it were just. The Confederacy was then at its maximum as a military power. The disasters of that summer from Gettysburg to Vicksburg need not be detailed. The year closed under the black shadow of coming doom.

The real greatness of Jefferson Davis shone conspicuously as disasters thickened. He resolutely defended his appointees, and assumed the responsibility wherever it was not clearly theirs. He regained the hearts of the people and almost nullified the opposition in the congress. A committee of investigation entered upon its work in a hostile spirit, and ended by indorsing almost every one of the president's acts, and even exonerated him from serious blame in the matter of Commissary Northrop. He exerted himself heroically in preparing for the campaign of 1864, and it opened with some slight successes. All the rest of the year presents a painful record of desperate struggle against the inevitable, every victory was barren, every defeat irremediable. As the ship of state sank deeper in the vortex, mutual recriminations naturally multiplied. The removal of Joe Johnston, the enterprise of Hood and the restoration of Johnston, the "shelving" of Beauregard and the break with Governor Brown, of Georgia, there is not space to discuss them. Are they not argued and reargued at length in the magazines? Gen. Hood came nobly to the rescue by assuming full responsibility, and Governor Brown was so far reconciled as to cease serious opposition.

FLIGHT AND CAPTURE.

The wild projects in the Confederate congress in the winter of 1864-'5 were but the frenzies of dissolution and despair. Military movements really decided everything and in them this fact was ever prominent: A man lost by Grant could be replaced if desired by three; a man lost by Lee was a final loss. On the 2d of April, 1865, seated in his pew in St. Paul's church, Richmond, President Davis received the dispatch from Gen. Lee announcing his complete discomfiture. At 8 p. m. the president, cabinet and other officials left for Danville, at which point President Davis issued his last proclamation, his last state paper. Ten days later he was at Greensboro, N. C., a week later he halted at Charlotte, where he first learned that $100,000 reward had been offered for his capture as an instigator of the assassination of President Lincoln. All men now admit that the charge was false.



JEFFERSON DAVIS.
[From a recent portrait.]

Another week found him almost alone, a fugitive in the forests of Georgia, with his wife and a few devoted adherents. On the 10th of May he was captured near Irwinville, Ga., by a body of cavalry under Lieut. Col. Pritchard. "Mr. Davis," says one of his captors, "had on when arrested an ordinary suit, with a very long raglan overcoat and a shawl on his shoulders." In the dim light of morning he was at first taken for a woman, hence the story so widely published. He was conveyed at once to Fortress Monroe, which he entered on the 19th of May, to remain a captive for nearly two years.

And so all was over. The Southern Confederacy had dropped to pieces like a house of cards, and its president, once the beloved colonel, the honored senator, the Federal secretary of war, the successful statesman and aspiring politician, was a prisoner—in irons! Yes, all that was bright and hopeful was gone; nothing now remained but to hang the prisoner, as had been so often promised; to write his history so as to fix his name in infamy, and in no long time his own people would disown him as the cause of their woes. All this, in the opinion of many sanguine ones, was soon to be. Only it did not prove so.

The world was now to witness another of those revulsions in popular feeling which so often delight the emotional and puzzle the philosophic. At sight of this sorely stricken man all southern sentiment was instantly hushed, and in due time thoughts of something far nobler than vengeance pervaded the north. Mr. Davis bore his sufferings with such Roman fortitude that southern hearts were knitted to him as never before. His critics appreciated, even when truth was on their side. His wife shared his captivity and excited the world's interest in his case. His first wife, daughter of Gen. Taylor, had died many years before, but the one who shared his fortunes as official and as captive was a lady of refinement and intellect worthy of any station. His oldest and most inveterate opponents were first to soften; the Abolitionists asked clemency, and in May, 1867, before the United States circuit court at Richmond, Horace Greeley and Gerritt Smith joined with many southern men in signing his bail bond. He had been formally indicted for treason, but, in December, 1868, by the same court, a nolle prosequi was entered, and the case of "The United States vs. Jefferson Davis" was ended forever and to the satisfaction of almost every American.

RETIREMENT AND A QUIET LIFE.

After a brief tour in Europe he located at Memphis as president of a life insurance company, but soon retired to private life, to emerge only at long intervals, each time to receive renewed expressions of affection and sympathy. A bequest by a southern lady gave him a lovely home at Beauvoir, Miss., on the shore of the gulf. The loss of his son, a manly gentleman, by yellow fever at Memphis, was a severe blow; but his wife and two daughters remained to him. Of these the younger, Varina Davis, affectionately known as Winnie, is styled "The Child of the Confederacy," having been born in the presidential mansion in Richmond during the war. She has lately shown literary ability of a high order, and may yet rank among the noted authoresses of America.

WINNIE DAVIS,
"The Child of the Confederacy."

J. H. BEADLE.

Annie Pushkin, the granddaughter of the celebrated Russian poet, is now confined in the dreaded prison of St. Peter and St. Paul at St. Petersburg on a charge of complicity in a Nihilistic conspiracy.

HARRISON'S M[illegible]

SENT TO CONG[illegible] AT NOON TO-DA[illegible]

GREAT MANY SUBJECTS TOUCHED UPON.

A Generally Vague or Indecisive Document, Suggesting Topics Instead of Measures—Very Unlike That of President Cleveland.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

There are few transactions in the administration of the government that are even temporarily held in the confidence of those charged with the sentence of the constitution, from step taken to those the completion of an important and watchful people. The mind of the entire is known from day to day, and suggestions as to needed legislation and in earlier years than that which speaks in these annual communications of the president to congress.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Good will and cordiality have characterized our relations and correspondence with other governments, and the year just closed leaves few international questions of importance remaining unadjusted. No obstacle is believed to exist that can long postpone the consideration and adjustment of the still pending questions upon satisfactory and honorable terms. The dealings of this government with other states have been, and should always be, marked by frankness and sincerity, our purpose avowed and our methods free from intrigue. This course has borne rich fruit in the past, and it is our duty as a nation to preserve the heritage of good repute which a century of right dealing with foreign governments has secured to us.

It is a matter of high significance and no less of congratulation, that the first year of the second century of our constitutional existence finds as honored guests within our borders, the representatives of all the independent states of North and South America, met together in earnest conference, touching the methods of perpetuating and expanding the relation of mutual interest and friendliness existing among them. That the opportunity thus afforded for promoting closer international relations and the increased prosperity of the states represented will be used for the mutual good of all, I cannot permit myself to doubt. Our people will await with interest and confidence the results to flow from so signious a meeting of allied and, in a large part, identical interest.

The recommendations of this international conference of enlightened statesmen will doubtless have the considerate attention of congress and its co-operation in the removal of unnecessary barriers to beneficial intercourse between the nations of America; but while the commercial results which it is hoped will follow this conference are worthy of the pursuit and of the great interest they have excited, it is believed that the crowning benefit will be found in the better securities which may be devised for the maintenance of peace among all American nations and the settlements of all controversies by methods that a Christian civilization can approve. While viewing with interest our national resources and products, the delegates will, I am sure, find a higher satisfaction in the evidences of unselfish friendship which everywhere attend their introduction with our people.

Another international conference, having great possibilities for good, has lately assembled, and is now in session in this capital. An invitation was extended by the government, under the act of congress of July 19, 1882, to all maritime nations, to send delegates to confer touching the revision and amendment of the rules and regulations governing vessels at sea, and to adopt a uniform system of marine signals. The response to this invitation has been very general and very cordial. Delegates from seventy-six nations are present in the conference, and they have entered upon their useful work with great zeal and with an ardent appreciation of its importance. So far as the agreement to be reached may require legislation to give it effect, the co-operation of congress is confidently relied upon. It is an interesting, if not, indeed, an unprecedented fact that the two international conferences have brought together here the accredited representatives of thirty-three nations. Bolivia, Ecuador and Honduras are now represented by resident envoys of the plenipotentiary grade. All the states of the American system now maintain diplomatic representation at this capitol.

In this connection it may be noted that all the nations of the western hemisphere, with one exception, sent to Washington envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, being the highest grade accredited to this government. The United States, on the contrary, sends envoys of a lower grade to some of our sister republics. Our representative in Paraguay and Uruguay is a minister resident, while to Bolivia we send a minister resident and consul general. In view of the importance of our relations with the states of the American system, our diplomatic agents in these countries should be of the highest rank of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Certain relations were so elevated by the last congress with happy effect, and I commend the completion of the returns, now in progress, with the inclusion also of Hawaii and Hayti, in view of their relations to the American systems of states. I also recommend that timely provision be made for extending to Hawaii any invitation to be represented in the international congress now sitting at this capitol.

Our relations with China have the attentive consideration which their magnitude and interest demand. The failure of the treaty negotiated under the administration of my predecessor for the further and more complete restriction of Chinese labor immigration, and with it the legislation of the last session of congress dependent thereon, leave those questions upon which congress should now approach in that wise and just spirit which should characterize the relations of two great and friendly powers. While our supreme interests demand the exclusion of a laboring element which experience has shown to be incompatible with our social life, all steps to compass this imperative need should be accompanied with a recognition of the claim of those strangers now lawfully among us to humane and just treatment. The accession of the young emperor of China marks, we may hope, an era of progress and prosperity for the great country over which he is called to rule.

The present state of affairs in respect to the Samoan Islands is encouraging. The conference which was held in this city in the summer of 1887, between the representatives of the United States Germany and Great Britain having been adjourned because of the pertinent divergences of views which was developed in the deliberations, the subsequent course of events in the islands give rise to questions of a serious character. On the 4th of February last the German minister at this capital, in behalf of his government, proposed a resumption of the conference at Berlin. This proposition was accepted, the conference in February last was inaugurated.

Pursuant to the understanding [illegible] conferences have been [illegible] by me, in accordance with the action [illegible] of the senate, the conference was proceeded to Berlin, where the conference was renewed. The deliberations extended through several weeks, and resulted in the submission of a draft which will be submitted to the senate for its approval. I trust that the efforts which have been made to effect an adjustment of the questions will be productive of the permanent establishment of law and order in Samoa upon the basis of the maintenance of the rights and interests of the natives as well as of those lawfully sojourning.

The questions which have arisen during the past few days between Great Britain and the United States are in advance in course of amicable adjustment. On the part of the government of the dominion of Canada an act of very high courtesy during the season just ended to Commissioner the laws and regulations applicable to the fisheries with as little occasion for friction as was possible, and the temperate representations of the government in respect of cases of undue hardship or of harsh interpretation has been in most cases met with measures of transitory relief. [illegible] to suggest the attainment of our [illegible] under existing treaties and in virtue [illegible] current legislation of the two countries will not be long deferred, and [illegible] lasting causes of difference may be [illegible] ju[illegible]ted.

I recommend that provision be made [illegible] ternational agreement for a survey [illegible] water boundary between the United [illegible] Canada, in the narrow channels [illegible] great lakes. The conventional [illegible] traced by the northwestern boundary [illegible] years ago, is not in all cases readily [illegible] for the settlement of jurisdictional [illegible]

EXTRADITION WITH CANADA.

A just and acceptable enlargement [illegible] of offenses for which extradition may be [illegible] ed and granted is most desirable [illegible] country and Great Britain. The [illegible] neither should become a secure [illegible] evil doers of the other through any [illegible] shortcoming in this regard. A treaty [illegible] this subject between the two powers [illegible] cently negotiated and will soon be [illegible] the senate.

The importance of the commerce of [illegible] Porto Rico with the United States, [illegible] and principal market, justifies the [illegible] that the existing relations may be [illegible] expanded. The impediments resulting [illegible] rying dues on navigation and from [illegible] treatment of our vessels on mercantile [illegible] grounds of complaint in West India [illegible] be removed.

The progress toward an adjustment of [illegible] ing claims between the United States [illegible] is not as rapid as could be desired.

Questions affecting American [illegible] connection with railways constructed [illegible] ated by our citizens in Peru have [illegible] attention of the government. It is [illegible] other governments, in pressing Peru [illegible] ment of their claims, have disregarded [illegible] priety rights of American citizens. [illegible] will be carefully investigated with a [illegible] ering a proper and equitable adjustment.

A similar issue is now pending with [illegible] The Delagoa Bay railway, in Africa, [illegible] structed under a concession by [illegible] American citizen. When nearly [illegible] road was seized by the agents of the [illegible] government. Formal protest has been [illegible] through our minister at Lisbon against [illegible] and no proper effort will be spared [illegible] proper relief.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

In pursuance of the charter granted [illegible] gress, and under the terms of its contract [illegible] the government of Nicaragua, the Interoceanic [illegible] Canal company has begun the construction [illegible] the important water-way between the two [illegible] which its organization contemplates. [illegible] complications for a time seemed imminent [illegible] view of a supposed conflict of jurisdiction [illegible] tween Nicaragua and Costa Rica in regard [illegible] accessory privileges to be conceded by the [illegible] republic toward the construction of the canal [illegible] San Juan River, of which the right bank [illegible] Rican territory. I am happy to [illegible] friendly arrangement has been affected [illegible] the nations of America; but while the commercial [illegible] results which it is hoped will follow this [illegible] conference are worthy of the pursuit and of the great interest they have excited, it is believed that the crowning benefit will be found in the better securities which may be devised for the maintenance of peace among all American nations and the settlements of all controversies by methods that a Christian civilization can approve. While viewing with interest our national resources and products, the delegates will, I am sure, find a higher satisfaction in the evidences of unselfish friendship which everywhere attend their introduction with our people.

Another international conference, having great possibilities for good, has

...SERVER.

...TTEVILLE, N. C.

...Tuesday and Friday at 19 Green ... (Observer Building.)

.....DECEMBER 12, 1889.

...S OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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...ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHRIST... ...AT THE RACKET.
JAMES ... ...IE—Executor's Notice.
ROYALL ... ...ORDEN—Grand Display of Fire-works.
CAROLI... ...OLLER MILLS AND SUPPLY CO.—Announce...
A. GA... ... MANUFACTURING COMPANY—The Fr... ...lour of America.

...unday ... Convention.

The Su... School Convention of Har... ex-Sheriff Green President, ... at Dunn to-morrow. Excel... ...s may be expected.

...sident.

We ... to learn that Mr. Porter, while ... Friday on the new passenger ... Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley ... from the scaffolding, break... He is a good workman and ..., and we hope that the in... ...ove not serious.

...

The ...hone line between the city and ...yard has again been put in ...er—a convenience both to the ... that charming spot and to ...requently desire speedy com... with the proprietor of the ...one of our prominent public ...

...rth Carolina.

The ... Land Company, of Jackson, Miss.—...nized for the purpose of re... Jefferson Davis of his indebt... ...appointed Col. Wharton J. ...reen, ... his place, agent for North Caro... to ... ...it subscriptions to the capital ... company, the par value of ... dollars. Further particulars will appear in our next issue.

...ers.

Mr. E. ... Poe left here on Monday morn... last to attend the Fourth Annual Con... ...e National Brick Manufactu... ...ation, to be held in Philadel... ...sday, Wednesday and to-day ... Mr. Poe is one of the Vice-Presid... ... of the Association, well de... ...s important position both by ... ...t business qualifications and ... ...ct that no better article of brick is kn... ...o the trade in the United States than ... ...f his manufacture.

...

Sa... ...reece, colored, a well-known ...er of this county, ended his life ... ...wful suddenness on Tuesday last. ...was standing near Vanstory's ...es on Donaldson street, talking to a... ...intance, apparently in his usual ...en he fell to the ground, death ... come in an instant. He was ...icted with stammering, and was ... since taken in hand by Dr. ... apparently cured him, but ... the impediment returned with its ... force. We believe Breece bore a ... character.

...enger Depot.

The ... ...ew passenger depot of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway has so far ...ed in construction as to take form ...pe, showing quite a handsome ...—large enough, perhaps, for all ..., and well-arranged for the com... convenience of passengers. The ... are covered throughout for ... shelter in inclement weather, ...ered archway in the rear receives ..., omnibuses, baggage-wagons, ...each side of the ticket office (in ...arge bay-window gives ample ...he work of employes) is a wait... with entrance and exit both up... ...tform and archway for convey... ...he second floor will be occupied ...ices of the Auditor and General ...nd Passenger Agent.

The ...ot is built of Poe's unexcelled ...d is attractively painted in deep ... good workmanship in roofing, etc.

...Notes.

T. Gibbs, Presiding Elder of the ...le District, will preach in the ... Church next Sunday morning ...ng, and will be followed on Sun... ...irst., by the new pastor, Rev. C. ...

... J. B. Hastings, of Westchester, ...ered an interesting sermon in the ...ian Church last Sunday morning. ...an of culture and varied acquire... ...o, with his wife, has come to ...winter in Fayetteville, where we ...m of a hearty welcome. Dr. and ...ings are the guests of Mrs. Ann ...

Mr. Wheeler, the aged and vener... ...er of Rev. Joseph Wheeler, who ...oned here many years ago, occu... ...pulpit of the Methodist Church ...day morning, and Rev. J. H. Hall, ...harge of Oxford circuit, in the eve... ...reatly edifying large congrega...

LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

Impressive Proceedings—Draping of Williams Hall—Confederate Monument Put in Mourning.

The loving hearts, noble patriotism and unselfish devotion of the women of Fayetteville made the exercises connected with the funeral services of Jefferson Davis yesterday very touching and impressive. Pursuant to a call by the President of the Association, Mrs. T H. Sutton, a meeting was held in Williams Hall to adopt suitable resolutions of respect and express their grief at the death of ex-President Jefferson Davis—Mrs. T. H. Sutton in the chair, Mrs. T. M. Hunter acting as Secretary in the absence of Miss Murchison.

The motion of Mrs. U. C. Myrover that the monument to the Southern soldiers be draped in mourning for a proper period was adopted.

Miss Alice Campbell proposed that a crown of immortelles and wreath of evergreens be placed on the monument each month for one year.

Mrs. Ayer proposed that Williams Hall, where memorial services are to be held, be draped in mourning.

Mrs. Wilbur G. Hall, Mrs. Ayer, Mrs. Alexander and Miss Alice Campbell committee appointed to drape the monument.

Miss Hattie Sutton, Miss Laura Thomson, Miss Annie Rose, Miss Maggie Pemberton, Miss Kate B. Smith and Mrs. Hinsdale committee appointed to drape the Hall.

Resolved, That a badge of mourning be worn for ten days by the ladies of the Association.

Mrs. Harris and Miss Kate B. Smith to take charge of wreathing the Confederate monument for January; Mrs. Thos. Whitted and Mrs. T. H. Sutton for February; Mrs. M. J. Pemberton and Mrs. D. H. Ray for March; Mrs. W. G. Hall and Miss Annie Rose for April; the Association for May; Misses Laura Thomson and Hattie Sutton for June; Miss Alice Campbell and Mrs. T. H Sutton for July; Mrs. S. J. Hinsdale and Mrs. Ayer for August; Misses Bert McDuffie and Laura Glover for September; Misses Sue and Annie Haigh for October; Misses Alice McDuffie and Pinkie Pemberton for November; Misses Jennie Rose and Annie Moore for December.

Committee appointed to ask that the F. I. L. I. accompany the Memorial Association to the cemetery to-morrow afternoon to place a crown of immortelles on the Confederate monument.

The following beautiful resolutions were presented by the President, Mrs. Sutton, and unanimously adopted:

The Ladies' Memorial Association of Cumberland county having heard with deep regret of the death of our beloved Chieftain, Jefferson Davis, we desire to place on record the profound esteem, respect and love in which the women of our Southland held their beloved leader and honored hero while he lived, and their tender reverence for his memory, now that he is dead.

He was the representative man of the South, for whose principles he lived, for whose rights he fought, and among whose people he died.

During all the years of his noble life he never swerved from the path of duty: during all the trying times through which he passed he never sacrificed principle to policy: through all the agonizing period of his relentless persecution, he never bowed in abject submission to power: he never willingly offered his hands for the conqueror's shackles: he never surrendered.

He died as he had lived, an illustrious type of Southern manhood, going into the shadowy future with firm resolve, with manly heart, without fear and without reproach.

In his death we can see how a Christian can die, with a conscience void of offence towards God and his fellow-man.

In all his relations of life, he was true to himself, true to his country, and true to his God.

A bereaved people mourn him, and History will cherish him as one of those choice spirits, in whom the elements were so mixed that all nature might stand up and say that this was a man. "Mark the perfect man, behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." Be it therefore

Resolved, 1st. That we deplore the loss of so great and good a man as JEFFERSON DAVIS, whose memory will ever be enshrined in our hearts, and whose illustrious life and many virtues will be a shining example for the emulation of our Southern youth, and whose name will ever live where the English language is spoken, as that of one of the purest, loftiest and greatest of men.

2nd. That a page of our records be set apart commemorative of the life and death of JEFFERSON DAVIS, late President of the Confederate States of America, and that our Secretary be requested to furnish a copy of this preamble and these resolutions to Mrs. Davis, with the assurance of our tenderest sympathy for her in her deep affliction.

Ladies present: Mrs. U. C. Myrover, Mrs. M. J. Pemberton, Mrs. M. Harris, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Hinsdale, Mrs. Wilbur Hall, Mrs. A. B. Williams, Mrs. Worth, Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Ayer, Mrs. D. H. Ray, Mrs. T. S. Whitted, Mrs. T. M. Hunter, Mrs. T. H. Sutton, Misses Alice Campbell, Annie Rose, Jane McKenzie, Kate B. Smith, Laura Thomson, Hattie Sutton.

CITIZENS' MEETING.

At 12 M. yesterday the bells of the city were tolled, and with but two very conspicuous exceptions coming under our observation the places of business were closed, and a large meeting of citizens took place in the Town Hall, Col. J. B. Starr in the chair and Mr. Z. W. Whitehead, Secretary. The meeting was opened, on motion of Capt. N. W. Ray, by a very feeling and eloquent prayer by Rev. W. B. Oliver. On motion, a committee, consisting of Maj. A. A. McKethan, Capt. J. D. McNeill and Mr. H. I. McDuffie, was appointed to proceed to Williams Hall, and confer with the ladies of the Memorial Association there assembled, that joint exercises might be inaugurated and carried out. The committee having returned and reported that the hall was in readiness and the Association prepared for co operation with the citizens, the meeting then marched in a body to Williams Hall, and after being seated the joint meeting was called to order by Col. J. B. Starr, and, upon motion of Hon. Wharton J. Green, the exercises were fittingly commenced by a fervent supplication to God by Rev. Dr. J. C. Huske.

On motion of Col. Wharton J. Green the chair appointed a committee of five to prepare suitable resolutions expressive of the feelings of those assembled, as follows: Hon. W. J. Green, Col. C. W. Broadfoot, Col. Chas. Haigh, Capt. A. B. Williams, Capt. J. H. Robinson. The committee, after retirement of a few minutes, submitted the following, through Col. C. W. Broadfoot, which were unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

The Ladies Memorial Association, Confederate Veterans' Association, the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, and the citizens generally of Fayetteville and of Cumberland county, having met in this the solemn hour which consigns all that is mortal of President DAVIS to mother earth, would express by suitable words our sense of the deep loss which we have sustained in the death of our beloved Chieftain.

While he lived he was looked upon as the highest example of manly virtue, christian fortitude and stainless life. We feel that his days were spent in devoted services to us, his countrymen. With profound sorrow for his death, with gratitude unfeigned for the example he has left us, we feel that we can leave him and his reputation with perfect confidence to the calm judgment of posterity, with full assurance that he will receive the justice due him, and through him, that we, his late comrades in arms and fellow-countrymen, and his and our *cause* will stand forth as one well deserving all the sacrifices it has cost us, and entitled to the respect of manhood, true manhood, wherever and whenever found.

That we will attend in a body and place upon the Confederate Monument a crown typical in all its significance of our feeling towards our illustrious dead.

WHARTON J. GREEN,
CHARES HAIGH,
A. B. WILLIAMS,
JOHN H. ROBINSON,
C. W. BROADFOOT.

On motion of Mr. Thos. H. Sutton, it was resolved that on the adjournment of the meeting it reassemble again at 2:30 o'clock, when a procession would be formed, proceed thence to the cemetery where the Confederate Monument would be crowned and an eulogy on the illustrious dead be delivered by Hon. J. C. MacRae. On motion, a committee was appointed to visit the merchants, requesting a closing of the places of business from 3 to 4 P. M.

After the opening of the afternoon session, Capt. N. W. Ray presented the following, which was adopted with unanimity:

Resolved, That we tender to Mrs. Davis and her family, all that men and women can offer in the hour of sore distress our heartfelt sympathy and fervent prayers, that that God who was his stay and guide will pour into their bereaved hearts the divine consolation.

Resolved, Further, that the secretary of this meeting be directed to send a copy of this resolution and the proceedings of this meeting to Mrs. Davis and furnish the same for publication.

Col. Starr appointed Maj. A. A. McKethan Chief Marshal to form and direct the procession, with Capts. A. B. Williams and J. H. Robinson as assistants.

At 3 P. M. the procession was formed in the following order: The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, Maj. J. A. McLauchlin commanding, presenting the splendid appearance always to be expected of that fine corps; the ex-Confederate Veterans, commanded by Col. J. B. Starr, the ranking officer present; the Ladies' Memorial Association, with two beautiful little girls at the head, bearing an exquisite floral crown, to be placed upon the apex of the Confederate Monument; citizens on foot and in carriages. The cortege was most imposing, the places of business almost universally closed, and the whole community, with many from the surrounding country, attested their sympathy with the solemnity of the occasion.

At the cemetery the great throng grouped themselves about the monument, upon which the memorial crown had been placed; and, after a prayer indescribably beautiful and touching by Rev. W. B. Oliver, Hon. J. C. MacRae delivered the following—an eulogy which, in beauty of diction, correct taste and gracefulness of style, we have rarely heard surpassed; a tribute fraught with the moving eloquence and impassioned fervor of deep feeling:

At this hour, in a far-off Southern city, surrounded by thousands and thousands of sorrowing friends, they have laid away, upon the bosom of his mother earth, the mortal remains of an old man upon whose venerable head the frosts of 82 winters have borne lightly their burden. As his worn spirit gently took its flight to that weird land no mortal eye hath seen, his hand lay in the hand of her who for more than a quarter of a century had been the tender sharer of his varied experience.

Loving ministrants stood around the couch, where all that skill could suggest, and willing and loving hearts could devise, was done for his comfort; but the hour of God had come—and at 12 o'clock and 45 minutes in the early morning of Friday, the 6th day of December, 1889, Jefferson Davis died.

When the morning sun arose upon that sad and sorrowful day, the news had sped to city, and, town, and village, and hamlet throughout the borders of that which was in its glory the Southern Confederacy. Out beyond its confines the tidings fell upon the people of all these United States, and the messenger had flown across the seas, to make sad the hearts of all those, wherever they may abide, who love virtue, and honor, and consistency, and truth.

And it bore a blighting message to her, the gentle nursling of his flock, who had gone for a season to seek health in a foreign land.

Bells have tolled their solemn requiems; minute guns are firing now the last tribute to the soldier gone to rest; and a million hearts now bow in grief with the stricken ones around the sacred place where rest his ashes.

I can not tell you the story of his life; it is history itself. Twenty-four years ago he was a prisoner in the case-mates of Fort Monroe; his feet were shackled, and the tread of the sentry never ceased to beat upon his weary brain—indicted for treason against the Government of the United States; held up as the leader of a great rebellion; made the vicarious sufferer for ten million people. But see how the great and good God works out His ways, which are not as the ways of men: Many years have come and gone; nearly all the actors in the tragedy have long since gone to their account. But the shackles were stricken from his limbs; the indictment for treason was never tried; the old man was permitted to return to his home and friends; and, amid all the comforts of elegance and ease, to spend the evening of his days in peace. And when the end came, he lay down his precious life in the communion of the church of God, in the comfort of a reasonable religious and holy hope—at peace with God and in perfect charity with man.

And now we have come to crown this monument to the gallant dead who followed his behest with the immortal flowers of tender memory in the name of him, our chosen leader and guide. Throughout all the borders of this land to-day there are nothing but expressions of sympathy and respect, and at last he who to the ignorant and untutored, and the prejudiced minds was so little understood and so falsely judged has passed into the halls of history, and taken his seat in the temple of fame with the wise men, and the valiant men, and the heroes of the earth.

God rest him in his grave! May the green boughs of immortality ever freshly wave above his tomb! May the memory of his greatness in the hour of victory and of his grand dignity in the time of disaster, of his consisteney to the last, make us better men and women, better patriots and better statesmen. Henceforth "his part in all the pomp that fills the glory of the summer hills is that his grave is green." But long will his memory live in the hearts of those who knew him and trusted their most sacred honor in his keeping, with the same confidence that the bride gives her troth to the bridegroom of her love. To the bosom of his mother earth we commit his earthly remains, looking with abiding hope to the resurrection of the just; and we invoke the spirit of peace upon the last sad scene of his noble and eventful life.

The hall was tastefully draped, the black being beautifully blended with the funereal moss of the river, and upon the stage were portraits of the great Southern leader. Loving hands had made very beautiful, too, the Confederate Monument, which is to be for the coming year under the care of different committees of the Ladies' Memorial Association.

His Honor Judge MacRae adjourned Court from 11:30 o'clock for the remainder of the day.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

GYMNASIUM.

All business men who can spare one hour twice a week, from 4½ to 5½ o'clock, Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, and all the young men (or old) who can give two hours a week to the night classes—Tuesday and Thursday night, from 8½ to 9½ o'clock—will find it greatly to their advantage to give their names to the General Secretary at once. Without a systematized beginning we need not look for the best results. The class is appointed at a late hour so as not to conflict with any other meetings that may be held.

MEETINGS.

The praise service last Sunday afternoon was a feature much enjoyed and largely participated in by the lad of Fayetteville, who is just upon the threshold of manhood, with his face set toward Mount Zion in the distance, and by the old father in Israel who has finished his journey and is quietly waiting for the message; "come up higher."

Subject for Friday night: The closing scenes of Joseph's life.

Topic for Sunday afternoon: Sowing, Gal. 6: 7, 8.

Come and enjoy the meetings.

Personal Pencilings.

Mrs. R. B. Grinnan is making a visit to Mrs. W. B. Robeson, of Bladen county.

Misses Cronly and Bacon, of Wilmington, have been visiting their friend, Miss Katie D. McKethan, of this city.

Capt. A. B. Williams and Misses Carrie Belle Williams and Belle Barker, of this city, with Miss Wilson, of Tennessee, made a visit to Wilmington this week.

Mr. W. A. Guthrie, of Durham, is attending court this week. Fayetteville always has for him a warm welcome, and it will be many years before we cease to regard him as "home folks."

Miss Waddell, of Smithfield, who has been for the past two or three weeks the welcome guest of Misses Maggie and Alice Pemberton, returned to her home at Smithfield last Saturday. It was the good fortune of a large and refined Fayetteville audience to spend a few hours in the enjoyment of her incomparable musical gifts, but not the less charming do her graces and accomplishments of mind and person render her in the social circle of the drawing-room. A warm greeting will ever await her in the future from her many friends and admirers in this city.

Superior Court.

An extra term of Superior Court—his Honor Judge MacRae on the bench—is in session this week, for the trial of civil cases only.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, Fayetteville N. C.

SHILOH'S COUGH and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures Consumption. For sale at T. W. Broadfoot & Co.'s Drug Store.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need for Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness, and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle. For sale at T. W. Broadfoot & Co.'s Drug Store.

ARE YOU MADE miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yellow Skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. For sale at T. W. Broadfoot & Co.'s Drug Store.

THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our liver to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE." For sale at T. W. Broadfoot & Co.'s Drug Store.

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price 10 cts., 50 cts., and $1. For sale at T. W. Broadfoot & Co.'s Drug Store.

FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver Complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. For sale at T. W. Broadfoot & Co.'s Drug Store.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Executor's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING THIS DAY qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Archibald Buie, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all parties having claims against said estate to present them on or before the 13th day of December, 1890, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate will come forward and make immediate payment.

JAMES A. BUIE, Executor.
JOHN G. SHAW, Attorney.
December 7, 1889 6t

ANNOUNCEMENT!

To the Trade!

We are now prepared to supply the Trade with all grades

Flour, Ship-Stuff, &c.,

AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

TO PLANTERS:

—A SELECT LOT OF THE—

Best Wheat

Will be kept in stock for Seeding Purposes, and hope a ready market and good prices will induce Planters to give the growing of this grain more attention than ever before.

Wheat Bought, or Ground for Toll.

We solicit, and shall expect a large share of patronage from all.

Respectfully,

CAROLINA ROLLER MILLS & SUPPLY CO.
Direct all correspondence to
Q. K. NIMOCKS,
Secretary and Treasurer.
December 12, 1889. tf

CHRISTMAS

—AT THE—

RACKET!

We have just received a large assortment of

Christmas Goods

—from our New York branch store at—

SHORT CROP PRICES,

and we propose to give our customers some

Extra Bargains.

It is impossible for us to enumerate or give prices in a short advertisement, but

We Mean What We Say.

ONE DOLLAR

will go as far towards buying your

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

at the Racket as two dollars will at any other place in the country.

Do not buy until you have seen our Stock.

Goods all New.

—No old stock to put off on any one.—

THE RACKET.
Dec. 12, 1889.

Live Indians

TO THE NUMBER OF

10,000,

just landed, and to be seen in all their incomparable beauty and merit at

W. J. McDONALD, JR'S.,

corner Market Square and Green Street. The interest of this exhibition is only to be appreciated by a personal inspection and examination. Call and see them. Show FREE.
Dec. 5, 1889.

To the Magistrates of Cumberland County.

Ordered by the Board of Commissioners assembled in monthly meeting December 2nd, 1889, that the Justices of the Peace for said County be called to meet in joint session at the Court House, Fayetteville, N. C., on the first Monday in February, 1890, to consider the plans and specifications to be then submitted for the necessary repairs to the Court House. All the Justices are respectfully requested to attend at 12 o'clock on the said first Monday in February, 1890.

A. B. WILLIAMS, Ch'n.
Dec. 5, 1889. 3t

CALL AND SEE

A PRETTY SELECTION OF

SILER-PLATED GOODS

—AT—

BEASLEY'S

Jewelry Store.

—THE—

People's National Bank,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $125,000.00

—OFFICERS:—

E. F. MOORE, - - PRESIDENT,
GEO. P McNEILL, - - CASHIER,
J. B. BROADFOOT, ASS'T CASHIER.

BANKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Liberal inducements for deposits from Banks, Corporations, Business Houses and Individuals.

Our facilities for Making Collections at ALL Points are of THE BEST.

ALL RETURNS WILL BE MADE PROMPTLY.

Persons Depositing Money and Receiving Certificates therefor, running 6 or 12 months, will receive interest thereon

October 8, 1889. 1y

EVERYBODY IN LINE

—FOR—

K. LEWALD'S

Mammoth Clothing House

WHERE A HANDSOME AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

Boots, Shoes, &c.,

ARE IN ABUNDANCE.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

—OF THE—

LATEST PATTERNS.

COME EARLY

Remember the Place.

K. LEWALD'S.

November 8, 1889. tf

HOLIDAY GOODS,

Wedding Presents, Etc.,

of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture in Gold, Silver, Oxydized, Lacquered, Burnished and Plated Ware.

NOVELTIES IN

OLD SILVER VINIAGRETTES.
OLD SILVER AND GOLD GLOVE COLOGNES.
OLD SILVER BONNET BROOMS.
OLD SILVER ROSE CASES.
OLD SILVER BUREAU BOXES.
OLD SILVER BON BON TRAYS.
ORANGE PEELERS.
BISQUES.

Brilliants set in combination of Platinum, Gold and Silver for party dress.
Gold Bead Necklaces for party dress.
Solitaire Diamond Rings, Ear Rings and Pins.
The latest designs in Enameled Jewelry.

STERLING SILVER WARE.

We have no hesitancy in saying that we shall have the finest exhibit of goods in our line that has ever been brought to this State, and we extend to every one an invitation to visit our establishment—without feeling any obligation to make purchases.

WARREN PRIOR & SON.
Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 12, 1889. itf

X CREEK 1789!

FAYETTEVILLE 1889!

WILMINGTON BRANCH HOUSE
AT FAYETTEVILLE,
No. 56 South Side Person Street,
McMILLAN BLOCK.

Crockery! Crockery!
Glassware! Glassware!
ELEGANT DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS.
FANCY GOODS.

Vases, Baskets, Novelties in China and Glassware. Silver Plated Table Ware. In new designs, Mosaic Ware.

Christmas Goods in Great Variety!

No mistake in this. Come and see us.
S. A. SCHLOSS & CO., Auctioneers,
56 South Person Street.
Nov. 19, 1889. 1m

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does - a - General - Banking - Business,

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK,

Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,

AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.

☞No deposits received on interest.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Pres.,
H. W. LILLY, Vice Pres.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.
Fayetteville, N. C., October 8, 1889.—[1y

SCHOOL .... SUITS!

THE LAST INSTALLMENT OF OUR STOCK OF

CLOTHING FOR BOYS

BEING RECEIVED TO-DAY.

Parents are respectfully asked to call and make selections while our many lines are complete. We have always given special care to the selection of goods for Boys' Wear, and the main consideration with us in buying for the present season was to secure such CLOTHING as we could recommend for

STRENGTH of WORKMANSHIP,

Serviceable Material,

—AND—

FAST ∴ COLORS,

—AND—

AT MODERATE PRICES.

TO THE TRADE IN GNERAL,

We would say, there is no necessity for longer delay in making their purchases, as all back orders have been filled, and our ENTIRE STOCK FOR FALL AND WINTER is now ready for the inspection of the public.

We are always glad to show our goods, whether we effect a sale or not, and we have such confidence in our present assortment that we claim to be able to please every customer as to STYLE, and meet all competition as to PRICE.

NOVITZKY & BRO.,
"The Fayetteville Clothiers."
October 3, 1889.

Cary Collegiate Institute,

A DISTINCTIVELY NORMAL SCHOOL.

ATTENTION TEACHERS!
ATTENTION PARENTS!!

TEACHERS, do you want to prepare for better teaching, so that you may receive a better salary and have the consciousness of increased usefulness?

PARENTS, do yo wish to patronize a School suited to the demands of the times, and which will prepare your son or daughter for the practical operations of life?

Cary Collegiate Institute is the only School of the kind in the State. We prepare Teachers for better teaching, and give Young Men and Women a thorough practical education.

Five courses of study.
Departments of Music, Art and Telegraphy.
Diplomas given.
Full faculty of Teachers.
Large and well arranged buildings.
Session opens August 19, 1889.
Send for circulars.

A. E. BOOTH, L. I., Principal,
Cary, N. C.
July 25, 1889. tf

H. R. HORNE,

PHARMACIST,

invites attention to a nice assortment of TOILET ARTICLES, marked uniformly at a moderate advance on cost (less than the usual profits), such as HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, PERFUMERIES, TOILET SOAPS, DRESSING COMBS, SACHET POWDERS, etc.

He also calls attention to CAROLINA BAKING POWDER, for the Centennial festivities, containing no Ammonia as the "Royal," no Phosphate as the "Horsford," and no Alum as the "One Spoon," "Patapsco," and a host of other inferior brands, but a pure, harmless and freshly made Bread Preparation. A fair trial will convince even the prejudiced.
Nov. 5, 1889. tf

NOTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA, } In the
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } Superior Court.

Mary McNeill vs. James McNeill.

The defendant above-named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Cumberland County to obtain a divorce from the bonds of matrimony now existing between the parties to this action; and the said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear at the January Term, 1890, of Cumberland Superior Court to be held on the sixth Monday before the first Monday in March, 1890, at the Court House of said County in Fayetteville, N. C., and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This 12th day of November, 1889.

CHAS. G. CAIN,
Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland Co.
Nov. 14, 1889. 6tw

JOHN E. TOWNSEND,

HOPE MILLS, N. C.

—MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN—

Rough and Dressed Lumber

LATHS, SHINGLES, &c.

Pickets for enclosing yards, &c., cut to order in any quantity June 20, 1889. 6m

BOARD.

BOARD can be obtained of Mrs. Murdoch Maxwell, at the Blake House, on Railroad Street, at the new depot. Table fare first-class. House open after this week.

M. MAXWELL.
nov 28-1t-pd

LOST,

A SMOOTH, DOUBLE CASE SILVER WATCH, with my name on the back. The finder will be rewarded by bringing it to me.

W. D. GASTER.
Nov. 15, 1889. tf

THE TALE OF A BANK CLERK.

How He Raised His Own Salary After a Refusal—His Shrewd Calculations—A Lesson for All Employers who Pay Starvation Wages.

From the Pittsburg Times.]

Once there was a man. He was a clerk in a bank at $45 a month. His name was John Smith. At a directors' meeting one day, after the discounts had been passed upon and the portly directors were laboriously getting up to go, the president, who had the ablest and most expansive vest of any of them, stopped them.

"By the way," he remarked, "I have a note from John Smith, one of our young men, you know—some of you know him—but I guess I must have lost it. Anyhow, he wants his salary raised. Says the business of the bank is four times what it used to be, and his work has increased accordingly. Says with the increase in the amount of money handled comes increase in the strain on his integrity. Seems to think he ought to be paid for not robbing us. Besides, he says he can scarcely keep his family on his salary. I suppose I can answer it without calling another board meeting," he concluded, facetiously.

"Tell him he oughtn't to have such a big family," suggested one.

"Quote the law of embezzlement to him," said another, and so on as they buttoned their overcoats and went out about their business.

By and by John Smith got a note like this, signed by the president, and written on the note paper of the bank, bearing the imposing array of directors' names in neat engraving at the head of it:

Mr. John Smith:

DEAR SIR:—In answer to yours of even date, I am instructed by the Board of Directors to say that they cannot agree with your view of the case. It is true that your work has largely increased with the growth of the bank under its present management. But it is no more than you are able to do, and no more than we can find others to do for the salary we now pay you. The other phase of the matter you present—that we should pay you for the moral wear and tear incident to resisting temptation to steal, as well as for the physical and mental work you do—has no weight. Our relations, however pleasant personally, are purely a business affair on both sides. We pay you so much money for so much work. Your honesty is presumed. If you should prove dishonest we would discharge you, and the law would send you to prison.

With your family affairs we have nothing to do, but I may suggest to you that careful economy in small household expenditures will result in annual saving which will perhaps surprise you. Without referring especially to you—for I never endeavored to pry into your private affairs, nor inquired how you lived—I may say that in my opinion the prevailing tendency of young people nowadays is to live too high, instead of being careful to lay up something for a rainy day. Yours truly, etc.

THEN IT WAS JOHN'S TURN.

The directors hadn't been in session long the next day when John Smith opened the door, handed in a slip of paper and walked back to his desk. There was silence for a minute, then a murmur, then the clerks outside heard a clatter of moving chairs in the board room, and then the door opened and two or three voices called "Smith!"

"In a moment," answered Smith cheerfully, laying the blotter between the leaves of the book he had been writing in, and carefully tucking the pen behind his ear, as though he were making his toilet.

"What do you mean by this?" they demanded, when he appeared in the director's room. "Telling us there is only $9,646.20 of available cash, and suggesting that we get some for the counter?"

"It's so," responded Smith, "and I thought you ought to know it before the money is all checked out. The bank oughtn't to have to close its doors in the middle of the day."

"But according to your statement of yesterday and your showing of to-day's business, there ought to be $259,646. Where is the other quarter of a million? We were just discussing an investment for it."

"I've invested it myself," responded Smith, coolly, "in a safe place—$250,000 of it. The other twenty cents I took for street car money. I took a quarter of a million away with me last evening."

"You what?"

"I stole, in plain English. When I got this response to my note to the president I—but, really, I must renew my suggestion about the advisability of getting some cash on the counter. You are very short, and you ought to attend to it at once."

Two of the directors drew their checks on other banks and sent them out, although the signatures were very shaky, and then, quite at his ease, Mr. Smith leaned up against the carved mantelpiece, read the president's note refusing his request for an increase, and went on.

JOHN'S CALCULATION.

"When I got this note it set me to thinking whether, as our relations were a purely business affair, I couldn't do better than go on as I had been doing. There was $250,000 in convenient shape that I could get my hands on. I might have skipped to Canada with it, but I don't like the climate. I took the money away with me, concealed it——" pausing for a moment and smiling down into their eager faces, "in a place known only to myself. I shall give myself up, and as our relations, in the language of the president, have been personally pleasant, I will save you the expense of a trial by pleading guilty. The maximum sentence for my offense under the laws of this State is ten years in the penitentiary. With the commutation off for good behavior that will be eight and a half years. It will be dull, but I will not idle. I have never had leisure to cultivate the graces of the mind. I have a taste for music. I will cultivate it. I will book myself up in the polite sciences. I will learn a modern language or two. I am 31 years old now. When I have served my term and am clear of the law, I will come out of prison 39 years old, with a cultivated mind and a comfortable fortune of $250,000 awaiting me. I can afford to go away, to travel in foreign countries and enjoy life. Of course, I will lose the interest on my $250,000 while I am in prison, but if I were to live on air, and go naked, and save all my salary, I wouldn't have one fiftieth as much at the age of 39. On the whole, I think I have made a good speculation. Don't you?"

The opinions of the directors were not very coherent just at that moment. They made various appeals to him, on the confidence they had in him, on the good name he bore, on the dishonor he would incur, etc.; but he responded that all these had not helped him to an increase in salary, and relentlessly quoted the language of the president's note to him, that "their relations were purely a business affair on both sides." Finally he said:

"Our relations have been 'personally pleasant,' and I have no unconquerable desire to spend the next eight and a half years in jail. I will make you a proposition. If you will sign a bond not to prosecute me, and publish in the daily papers a set of resolutions setting forth that whereas your valued and trusted employe, John Smith, by the receipt of a legacy from a deceased relative has been relieved of the necessity of further service, resolved, that you part with him with extreme regret, etc.——If you do this, I will bring back $125,000 and content myself with the other $125,000. The interest will make up a good part of the loss to me."

THE DIRECTORS' DILEMMA.

It was hard to give up $125,000 and hitch to it a set of resolutions complimenting the thief, but it was a choice between getting half the loaf or nothing. Was the satisfaction of sending him to prison for eight and a half years worth $15,000 a year to them? They figured on it and agreed that it wasn't. They accepted his proposition, drew up the bond and signed it.

"You can get the resolutions in shape by to-morrow," he said, "and have them ready when I bring the money. It would scarcely be delicate for me to be present when they are adopted."

"Couldn't you bring it to-day, Mr. Smith?" asked the president in a perspiration.

"No, I haven't time to go after it. The work at my desk keeps me busy until the hour for closing the bank. You will have to trust me till to-morrow, and as by signing this bond you have committed yourself to the compounding of a felony, I guess I can trust you—even as a purely business affair."

They were all on hand early next day. Smith, the cashier said, not without some surprise at hearing the president inquire for him as "Mr." Smith, had gone out to get his lunch. He was asked for half a dozen times before he came. Every few minutes the door of the directors' room would open, a perspiring face would be thrust out, and Smith would be inquired for. Then the face would be withdrawn and the directors would fall to discussing whether, after all, Smith hadn't taken their bond and given them the slip. At the stroke of 12 the door opened and in walked Smith. He picked up the resolutions, read them with aproval, and with a "thank you gentlemen; this is handsome," he handed a package to the president, saying:

"Here is your money."

Then he took his former stand by the mantlepiece and watched their eager faces while they bent over to count it. A hundred crisp one thousand dollar bills; then $25,000, some of it in smaller denominations; $25,000 more yet, and then another 100 thousand dollar bills.

"Why, it's all here; you've brought it all back——"

"I never meant to steal it," said Smith, coolly. "I made you believe I did merely to convince you that you were conducting your bank on the wrong principle in keeping a man on a starvation salary with a fortune within his grasp. I wanted to make you understand that there is something more in the relations between a bank and its trusted employes than cold business. I suppose you will have no further use for me. I am ready to turn over my books as soon as you name my successor. He will find them all right. Good day."

He walked black to his desk. Pretty soon they called him in again, and the president made a little speech. He said the lesson had been an unpleasant one, but they were disposed to take it in the spirit in which it was given. Perhaps he was right. They had no desire to punish him, but—and here he hesitated and stammered a little—they were also unwilling, that is to say they had no desire, to keep a financier of his ability in the humble capacity in which he had hitherto been employed. Therefore one of their number, Mr. Wilkins, who was the agent of an insurance company at a salary of $4,000 a year, had decided to resign that position, and would have Mr. Smith appointed his successor. Meanwhile, Mr. Smith could take a vacation for two weeks.

Now's the Time.

Never put off till to-morrow
That which needs doing to-day.
If you do you may find to your sorrow,
Too late, that you've trifled away
the golden opportunity of a lifetime. If those who complain of weakness and debility, have hacking cough and pain in the side or chest, poor appetite, broken sleep and other symptoms of a general decay of vitality, would promptly procure Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and take it as directed, they might throw off the disease which threatens them, and soon regain a hold on the health they are surely losing. Consumption may be averted, if prompt measures are taken, by the use of this standard remedy. Let those who have reason to feel that their general vitality is running low be wise and do something for themselves at once, for delays are dangerous. "Golden Medical Discovery" is warranted to benefit or cure in all cases of disease for which it is recommended, or money paid for it refunded.

500 BLANKETS

For Use During the

WINTER.

—ALSO—

COMFORTS and SHEETS

Towels, Table-Cloths and Doylies.

Soap! Soap! Soap!

COMBS and BRUSHES,

Rugs! RUGS! **Rugs!**

ALL VERY LOW, FOR CASH!

Try the RACKET this Week,

SURE!

November 15, 1889. tf

For Sale Cheap.

A SECOND-HAND ROAD CART of the latest and most improved style, with top attached. Vehicle as good as new. Apply to D. McD. GRADY.

Nov 15, 1889. tf

THE CLIMAX

WAS REACHED IN A WHOLE PEOPLE'S REJOICINGS WHEN WE ACHIEVED

——THE——

CENTENNIAL,

——AND IN——

BIG SALES

——AT——

Rosenthal's C. O. D. Clothing Store.

REDUCTION OF PRICES

FOLLOWS IN GRATITUDE FOR THIS PATRONAGE.

Plain System of Marking Goods

——WILL SHOW WHAT THIS REDUCTION MEANS. WE ARE——

Ready for the Holidays!

YOU COME NOW AND GET READY.

IMMENSE STOCK OF SPLENDID GOODS WHICH MUST BE SOLD.

G. ROSENTHAL.

November 28, 1889. tf

FURNITURE IN ELEGANT PROFUSION.

Over 30 Different Styles in

CHAMBER SUITS,

EMBRACING THE NEWEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS IN

—SOLID—	IMITATION
WALNUT,	WALNUT,
CHERRY,	ROSEWOOD,
ANTIQUE OAK,	MAHOGANY,
ASHE,	OAK.

Our WALNUT, ROSEWOOD AND OAK PARLOR SUITS in Hair Cloth, Silk Plush, French Tapestry and Wool Plush, are very elegant.

We hesitate not to say that we have the most varied and carefully selected stock of

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES **FURNITURE,** IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Handsome ornament of WILLOW CHAIRS, but a Specially Fine Lot to arrive in a few days.

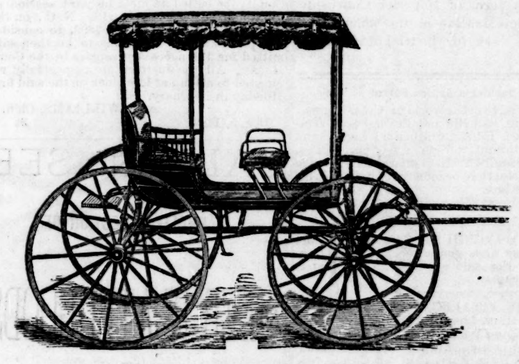
☞ Orders by mail filled by return freight.

October 31, 1889. S. SHEETZ & SON.

A. A. McKETHAN, A. A. McKETHAN, JR.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,



——MANUFACTURERS OF——

BUGGIES, ROCKAWAYS

——AND——

HARNESS!

FULL STOCK ON HAND AT ALL TIMES.

ALL WORK OF THE BEST, AND FULLY GUARANTEED, AND OFFERED AT AS LOW PRICES AS THE SAME STYLE AND QUALITY CAN BE BOUGHT IN ANY MARKET.

Repairing of All Kinds Done in Workmanship Manner, and With Dispatch.

☞ Parties in want of VEHICLES OF ANY HIND are requested to examine Our Stock Before Buying. Prices given by Mail upon application.

October 8, 1889. 1y

Parties Wishing

to buy Saw Mills, Boilers, Engines, Planers, &c., can get the best bargain ever offered in North Carolina heretofore, both in new and second hand. Apply to

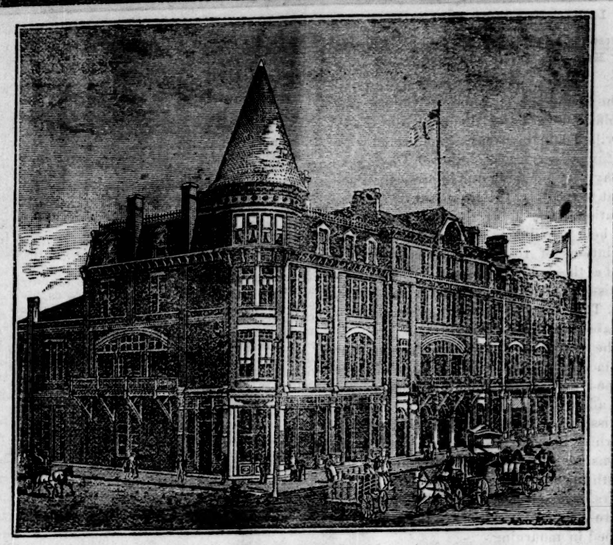
JOHN McDUFFIE,
No. 3 Green Street.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 17, 1889. tf

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS HARDWARE.

Estimates given Orders solicited from abroad
Address WALTER WATSON,
sp1 7-tf Fayetteville, N. C



NEW HOTEL LAFAYETTE,

Fayetteville, North Carolina.

T. A. BARKER, - - - MANAGER.

The Manager of the Fashionable Campello Island Hotels.

AN ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL SOUTHERN CITY.
IN THE PINEY-WOODS BELT OF CAROLINA.
ELEVATION 175 FEET ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL.
NOT TOO HOT, BUT ALWAYS MILD AND HEALTHFUL.

An Especially Delightful Climate During the Spring Months,
With the Most Remarkable Health and Longevity Record of any Place in this Country.

Jan'y 17, 1889. tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Are Acknowledged LEADERS in Their Line!

They buy in CAR LOAD Lots, from first hands, for Spot Cash, thereby getting the very lowest rates of freight and every possible discount.

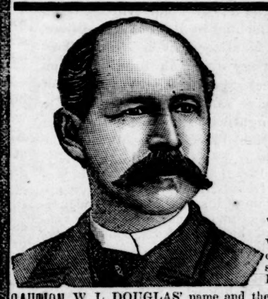
Cotton -:- Gins FOR EVERYBODY. **We Sell the Best ONLY!**

AGRICULTRUAL IMPLEMENTS Of Every Description. **Always On Hand. Give Us A Call.**

A CAR LOAD RED RUST-PROOF OATS,
A CAR LOAD WESTERN MIXED OATS,
A CAR LOAD SHIP STUFF.

A Car Load of Rock Lime.

Flour a Specialty.



W. L. DOUGLSS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN

Best in the world. Examine his

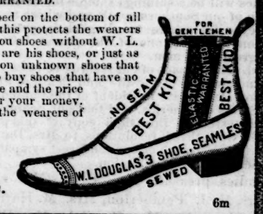
$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE.
$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE.
$3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE.
$2.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE.
$2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE.
$2.00 GOOD-WEAR SHOE.
$2.00 and $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.

All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & $2 SHOES FOR LADIES.
Best Material. Best Style. Best Fitting.

W. L. DOUGLAS' $3.00 SHOE, shown in cut below, is made of fine Calf, on lasts modelled for the foot; smooth inside as hand-sewed shoes, and no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

CAUTION W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all Shoes advertised by him before leaving his factory; this protects the wearers against high prices and inferior goods. If your dealer offers you shoes without W. L. DOUGLAS' name and price stamped on them, and says they are his shoes, or just as good, do not be deceived thereby. Dealers make more profit on unknown shoes that are not warranted by anybody; therefore do not be induced to buy shoes that have no reputation. Buy only those that have W. L DOUGLAS' name and the price stamped on the bottom, and you are sure to get full value for your money. Thousands of dollars are saved annually in this country by the wearers of W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES.



FOR SALE BY

ROSE & LEAK,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

June 26, 1889. 6m

Toys! Toys! Toys!

PEMBERTON'S

Cash Toy House at their old stand in the Jamb.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK EVER OPENED UP TO THE PUBLIC.

Thousands of Baby Dolls.

Everything to Please the Children.

We would suggest that Santa Claus call and make his selection before the rush. We will take pleasure in stowing the goods until he calls for them Christmas Eve.

Nov. 12, 1889. tf

REMOVAL.

I have removed to the old Whitehead stand, at the southwest corner of the Market square, where I shall keep on hand a good assortment of

TOBACCO

——AND——

TOBACCONISTS' GOODS.

Also a complete line of domestic and foreign

Liquors and Wines,

especially for family and medicinal purposes.

A. MOORE, Manager.

March 21, 1880. 1y

T. A. KLUTZ,

Architect and Superintendent

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

jan 12 tf

POMONA HILL

NURSERIES,

POMONA, N. C.

Stock consists of

ALL LEADING FRUITS

Calculated to suit the Southern and border States.

Send for descriptive Catalogue, No. 1, of

FRIUT TREES, VINES, &c.

and No. 2, Green-House Catalogue of young pot-grown

Roses, Chrysanthemums, CARANTIONS,

and a general variety of Bedding and Flowing Plants, ready to plant out in April and May.

☞ Catalogue free. Correspondence solicited. Address

J. VAN. LINDLEY,
Pomona, Guilford Co., N. C.

May 30, 1889.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The ÆTNA is one of the strongest companies in the world, having a capital of 4,000,000.

Her dealings are unquestionable.

She has paid out in Chicago alone $3,800,000 in losses.

Place your risks in strong companies.

B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

March 7, 1889.

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY R'Y CO.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE NO. 15.

Taking effect 3.35 A. M., Monday, October 21, 1889.

NORTH BOUND.

	Passenger and Mail.	Frght. & Accom'n.
Leave Bennettsville,	4:20 a. m.	6:15 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	5:35 a. m.	8:35 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	5:45 a. m	9:25 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	7:35 a. m.	2:05 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	8:00 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
Arrive Sanford,	10:00 a. m.	12:55 p. m.
Leave Sanford,	10:20 a. m.	2:15 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	1:45 p. m.	8:00 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	2:05 p. m.	9:20 p. m.
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:00 p. m.	5:00 p. m.

Passenger and Mail North bound breakfast at Fayetteville and dinner at Greensboro.

SOUTH BOUND

	Passenger and Mail.	Frght. & Accom'n.
Leave Mt. Airy,	3:35 a. m.	5:30 a. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	7:20 a. m.	1:15 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	9:55 a. m.	7:00 a. m.
Arrive Sanford,	1:03 p. m.	1:25 p. m.
Leave Sanford,	1:25 p. m.	2:15 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	3:20 p. m.	5:25 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	3:35 p. m.	7:45 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	5:25 p. m	12:30 p. m.
Leave Maxton,	5:35 p m	1:05 p. m.
Arrive Bennettsville,	6:50 p. m.	3:40 p. m.

Passenger and Mail South bound breakfast at Greensboro and dinner at Sanford.

Factory and Madison Branches—Freight and Accommodation.

NORTH BOUND.

Leave Millboro	7:25 a. m
Arrive Greensboro	9:00 a. m
Leave Greensboro,	10:10 a. m
Arrive Madison	12:30 p. m

SOUTH BOUND.

Leave Madison	1:45 p. m
Arrive Greensboro	4:10 p. m.
Leave Greensboro	4:45 p. m.
Arrive Millboro	6:30 p. m.

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sunday.

Freight and Accomodation Train runs from Bennettsville to Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Fayetteville to Bennettsville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory and Madison Branches run daily except Sundays.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Superintendent.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Sept. 6, 1889.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27, Daily.
Leave Weldon	12 40 P. M.	5 43 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	1 55 "	
Arrive Tarboro	*3 55 P. M.	
Leave Tarboro	10 20 A. M.	
Arrive Wilson	2 27 P. M.	7 00 P. M.
Leave Wilson	*2 37 "	
Arrive Selma	3 40 "	
Arrive Fayetteville	6 00 "	
Leave Goldsboro	3 20 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	4 16 "	
Leave Magnolia	4 30 "	8 40 P. M
Arrive Wilmington	6 00 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78, Daily.	No. 14, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	9 00 A. M.	12 05 A. M.
Leave Magnolia	10 43 "	1 24 "
Leave Warsaw	10 57 "	
Arrive Goldsboro	11 52 "	2 25 A. M.
Leave Fayetteville	*8 40 A. M.	
Arrive Selma	11 00 "	
Arrive Wilson	12 10 P. M.	
Leave Wilson	12 45 P. M.	3 02 A. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	1 20 "	
Arrive Tarboro	*3 55 "	
Leave Tarboro	10 20 A. M.	
Arrive Weldon	2 40 P. M.	4 30 A. M

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax 2:30 P M, arrives Scotland Neck at 4:00 P M. Riverton 6:50 P M. Returning, leaves Riverton 7:30 A M, Scotland Neck at 10:10 A M, daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 5:05 P M, Sunday 3:17 P M, arrive Williamston N C, 7:20 P M. 4:55 P M. Returning, leaves Williamston, N C, Daily except Sunday, 7:10 A M, Sunday 9:50 A M, Arrive Tarboro N C, 9:15 A M, 11:30 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N C, Daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arrive Smithfield, N C, 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N C, 8:00 A M, arrive Goldsboro, N C, 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 3:00 P M, arrives Nashville 3:40 P M. Spring Hope 4:15 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 10:00 A M, Nashville 10:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 11:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:00 P M and 11:10 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 3:10 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, 23 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No 51. orthbound is No 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All Trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

J. R. KENLEY, Supt Trans. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Supt.

T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent

Carolina Central Railroad Company.

Change of Schedule.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

June 2, 1889.	No. 41. Daily ex. Sunday.	No. 51. Daily ex. Sunday.	No. 5. Daily ex. Sunday.
L've Wilm'g'n	2.20 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	
L've Hamlet	6.40 p. m.	2.00 a. m.	
L've Wad'boro	7.39 p. m.	3.15 a. m.	
A've Charl't'e	9.35 p. m.	6.10 a. m.	
L've Charl't'e			4.15 p. m.
L've Lincoln'n			5.51 p. m.
L've Shelby			6.57 p. m.
Ar've Ruth'f'n			8.30 p. m.

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

June 2, 1889.	No. 38. Daily ex. Sunday.	No. 54. Daily ex. Sunday.	No. 6. Daily ex. Sunday.
L've Ruth'f'n			8.00 a. m.
L've Shelby			9.22 a. m.
L've Lincoln'n			10.30 a. m.
Ar've Charl't'e			12.05 p. m.
L've Charl't'e	5.15 a. m.	8.30 p. m.	
L've Wad'boro	7.08 a. m.	11.08 p. m.	
L've Hamlet	8.20 a. m.	1.45 a. m.	
Ar've Wil'm'n	12.30 p. m.	7.45 a. m.	

Trains Nos. 41 and 38 make close connection at Hamlet, between Charlotte and points North via Raleigh.

Trains Nos. 51 and 54 make close connection at Hamlet, to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Wilmington and Raleigh.

T. W. WHENANT, Superintendent.

W. F. Clark, General Passenger Agent.